THE DAILY GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors.
F. S. PENNIMAN, ... JOSIAH KING,
T. F. HOUSTON, ... N. P. REED,
Editors. Business Managers.
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING.
Nos. 84 and 86 FIFTH STREET.
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Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

VOLUME LXXXII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1867. NUMBER 271.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE New York Board of Health have attempted to remove the slaughter houses beyond the city limits. The butchers have applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the Board from interfering with their business, and it has been granted by a full bench, by which the Court takes ground that a slaughter house in a city is not a nuisance, and many people will inquire what is.

THE galleries were so crowded on the meeting of Congress yesterday that hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The new members were sworn in, and Eldridge, of Tennessee, objected to Stokes on account of disloyalty. Brooks, of New York, objected to the entire Tennessee delegation on the same ground and that of no Republican Government in the State. Two hours were spent in the discussion. Messrs. Brooks, Kelley, Logan, Dawes and Marshall made speeches. The case of R. R. Butler, of the First District, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

THE London *Times*, of the 6th, considers that the defeat and imprisonment of Garibaldi has settled the troubles of Europe, and says:

"Garibaldi is again in durance. Again there is silence if not peace in the Papal States—the men of action are off the field. It is for the men of order to reassert their ascendancy. The defeat of Garibaldi has smoothed a whole world of difficulties. The return of tranquility in the Papal provinces has done away with the necessity for the presence of the French troops in Rome. By withdrawing his divisions from Rome and limiting his occupation to Civita Vecchia, the Emperor Napoleon will enable King Victor Emmanuel to recross the frontier without too great a sacrifice of his dignity. There seems every probability that an arrangement may be made on the footing of some such mutual concession. It is not impossible that the good offices of the friendly powers may have averted the worst consequences of the untoward position in which the governments of France and Italy have placed themselves, and suggested what ought to appear the most obvious and satisfactory compromise upon a mere escape from immediate collision, and not for final settlement of the question which so nearly led to it may easily be laid."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—A Porto Rico paper of the 6th contains full particulars of the great storm in the West Indies. The hurricane immolated a multitude of victims, destroyed houses, desolated plantations, swept away fields of grain, and deprived thousands of poor in one night of their means of livelihood. At St. Thomas the damage was very great. In the island of Tortola the destruction was lamentable. Not a single house is left standing, and the loss of lives were lost The same may be said of the island of Vieques; in Cidria ninety-six houses were destroyed, and not a single house in Arcibus, twenty seven houses and several lives lost. Every house, with several lives, were destroyed in Aguishunas; in Rio Grande, forty houses and eleven persons; in Corozal, forty-five houses.

—The Japan *Tymes*, of October 10th, says: Statzabashi has finally resigned, and Shogoroti, Prince of Ovar, has been nominated to the Dignity by the Mikado. This was the result of the protracted negotiations between the Inkios of Satsuma, and Ocrasma, Tosa and Statzabashi himself. The event was hastened by the visit of Sir Harry Parks and Admiral Yoosaka, who came to investigate the Nagasaki massacre. The British minister and a party of friends ascended the Nusigina. Gen. Vanvalkenburg visited the ports on the west coast on board the Semandine. The British minister and Admiral visited some of the ports and returned via Hakadodo. Nagasaki and Oseka, on their arrival at Nagasaki, learned that two more officers of Her Majesty's steamer Yarnus had been murdered by the Japanese. The Government of the place was removed on account of their failure to bring the perpetrators of the murder to justice.

—The Annual Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood of California, acting in concert with the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, and corresponding Secretary Chief Executive of America, adjourned after a short session at San Francisco. The affairs of the organization are represented as in a satisfactory condition. They endorse the policy of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood as enunciated by Thomas J. Kelly, of Ireland, and John Savage, of America. A resolution expressive of sorrow at the death of Thomas Francis Meagher, was adopted.

—Chief Justice Chase gives considerable attention to financial matters. He thinks the time not far distant when the Government will have returned to specie payments, when he considers all the United States bonds will be redeemed in specie. On the subject of the uniform currency the world over, he is at present much interested. He also thinks the banking system of this country will be adopted by the rest of the world. He considers the experiment here has proved its practicability.

—The export of tea from Japan to New York this season is 10,000,000 pounds in excess of last year, all of which was shipped direct, except 100,000 pounds via San Francisco. The total exports were 672,400 pounds, the Pauline with 650,200 pounds, sailed for New York, leaving four vessels behind to carry 2,100,000 pounds. The closing market quotations were: common, $23 to $25; medium, $27 to $28; fine, $32 to $35; choice, $40 to $44.

—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. convened in Nashville, Tennessee, yesterday. Rev. D. Moore, of Virginia, was chosen Moderator. The opening sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Kerr of Phillipsburg. The Baltimore Presbytery was admitted, and accepted as a part of the body. There is a full attendance.

—The Emperor of France in his speech anticipated that of the Queen of England at the opening of Parliament on Tuesday. She hoped that Napoleon would withdraw his troops from the Papal territory, and he promised to do so at no late date.

—The Queen of England has awakened to the necessity of reform in Ireland and Scotland, and has promised that bills to that end shall be introduced by the Government at the present session of Parliament. The Fenian movement may, after all, be productive of some good.

—One of the results of the late election in Massachusetts is permission granted by the State Commissioners to lager beer saloons to keep open till 11 p. m., instead of 9, as heretofore.

—A Panama letter says the revolutionary General Jose Herrera, who has been the pest and pillager of the country, has been by the populace of the town of Housca.

—Mr. Kelsey, one of the ablest lawyers in Congress, has prepared a bill to introduce, the effect of which is to suspend officials while being tried for impeachment.

—After having indulged for a month or two in the most scandalous and offensive reports of the private and domestic relations of Senator Sumner, the newspapers have suddenly discovered that there is no foundation for them whatever. Why would it not have been as well to inquire into this matter at the outset? The recklessness with which certain newspapers fall into the habit of dealing with private character, and the indifference with which they publish the most cruel and infamous scandals, reflect discredit on the whole profession. There seems to be not the slightest sense of propriety or responsibility in their management. We have been flattering ourselves for the last few years that a gradual and decided improvement in this respect was going on—but the last instance does not encourage the hope.—*N. Y. Times.*

—A lady of property recently applied to the authorities of the Hull (England) workhouse for admission. She said that the guardians should take possession of her property, receive the income, &c.; and although told that she could not expect any treatment different from that of an ordinary pauper, she persisted in her application. She had, she said, lived alone for many years, and she felt that she would be much better taken care of in the workhouse than outside. Her request was granted.

FIRST EDITION.
MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tenure of Office Law.

The Treasury Report.

The Additional Session of Congress.

Employment on the Government Works.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1867.

TENURE OF OFFICE LAW.

Secretary McCulloch having called on Solicitor Jordan for an opinion on the Tenure of Office Bill, as it relates to the Treasury Department, the Solicitor states he is of opinion the law applicable to that Department commences to-day, and not at the next session of Congress, and the names of parties designated, together with the evidence and reasons of suspension, must be sent in within the next twenty days. The temporary Commission given during the recess of Congress will, by limitation, expire at the end of the present session, namely, 30th instant.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

Secretary McCulloch stated to-day that his report will not be sent to Congress until the day after the President's message, in December.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

The list of claims pending before the Court of Claims up to the 17th, was about 1,500. The number of judgments rendered since March, 1863, three hundred, of which one hundred and ninety were dismissed. The claims allowed amount to over one and a half million dollars.

THE COTTON TAX.

It is generally believed the cotton tax will be repealed.

EMPLOYMENT ON GOVERNMENT WORKS.

A petition was presented in the Senate to-day, by Mr. Sumner, of twenty-six white citizens, asking that an equitable proportion of employment upon the Government works in the District of Columbia, be given to colored laborers. The petition was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

The Opening of Congress—The Additional Session—What Will Congress Do—The Public Debt and Its Gold Guarantees—Reconstruction and Means—The Military—The Gay Season.

WASHINGTON, November 19, 1867.

The fine weather at the capital brings a vast crowd of strangers to see the opening of Congress. This spectacle, which has in it nothing of form or ceremony, such as distinguishes the opening of the British Parliament, nevertheless each year attracts people from abroad, and, from session to session, the dwellers here count upon it as a great occasion. The galleries are crowded always, as soon as the doors are open. The beauty and fashion of the city, and strangers not a few, are there. At the hour of noon in the House of Representatives the Speaker steps to his place, raps with his gavel, announces the hour as arrived for the opening of the session, calls upon the Chaplain to make his short prayer, and lo! the machine starts off as if it had been going from the beginning. Very nearly the same formula is observed at the other end of the Capitol in the Senate Chamber. There one sees more quiet, more of the dignity of a grave deliberative body, but in other respects the business of a session moves off from the first like some majestic ship with full sails. And yet to see this, always calls together a crowd. It is accounted for on the ground that man is always a subject of interest to man, and especially so to woman. To see the Representatives of a great people, whose territory reaches from the Arctic Circle to the Tropics, and from ocean to ocean—this is a sight, indeed, interesting because of the vastness associated with the spectacle. There are women so variously cultured, so diverse. There is the scholar to whom the lore of all ages is tributary; for whom Demosthenes and Cicero spoke in vain, the cradle of Athens were founded, and Socrates died. But he may be no more truly a representative man than the Honorable Elijah Ward, whose name stands for admiration of his constituency as an Erskine or Mansfield of theirs. Shall Beston be heard in our Congressional Halls while Buncombe sits by in silence? "I trow not!"

THE ADDITIONAL SESSION

Itself is an object of peculiar interest. The brown lawyers, Kindling Stansbery, as you have learned, consider it an anomalous creature. H. S. denies that he wrote the article mentioned in my last as having appeared in the *Intelligencer*. Every body has a right to believe this. Your correspondent does not doubt the statement of the Attorney General, who is not Junius, no not he, but only Philo Junius. He threw no brick. It was his man Friday. "Data" of the Baltimore *Sun*, who has a key to the back stairs of the White House, says that though not written by Mr. Stansbery it expresses his views. "Data" is Mr. Warden, formerly Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, and the same gentleman who sent to that paper, in the summer of 1866, extracts from Gen. Sheridan's letter from New Orleans, characterizing the riot there as a massacre. Your readers will remember the circumstance, owing to the fact that there was a charge that the *Times* had garbled that letter, and the charge made much excitement at the time. What Mr. Warden says about things at the Executive Mansion may be very safely relied upon as an opinion founded upon fact. His letters are supposed to be written from there, so to speak, and as the outgivings of the oracle. The public pulse is felt by the telegraph and the prescription given just as the symptoms would seem to require. If the people seem to accept the doctrines of the putative H. S. as gospel, then the Royal Jupiter Tonans will ascend Olympus and thence give an opinion that gods and goddesses all shall recognize as the supreme wisdom.

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO.

Meantime it becomes a question of vast interest—what course will Congress pursue? This correspondence has already ventured the opinion that there will be no impeachment. That opinion is now restated. There is a difference irreconciliable between the Republicans themselves, on the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Williams, of Allegheny, was right last session. The case was then ripe. What was the tide—

"When taken, at the flood leads on to fortune."

It was "omitted" and it now remains to be seen whether the poet was not prophet too.

Had this Congress, fresh from the people who elected it, with the question of impeachment before them, acted bravely and wisely, the obstruction of the nation's peace would have been at last overcome, and the way marked out by the Constitution.

Even if on trial the President had not been found guilty in January and form indicted, the situation would have been settled at least. Had impeachment been effected, the administration of affairs would have been in the hands of those who carried on the war to what was supposed to be a successful termination. Instead of adopting the way marked out by the charter, they attempted to avoid the issue by leaving the President in his seat and throwing a fence around him—a legal barrier. But what law was ever yet made which a man cunning in evasion could not get through or around, particularly when place and power are in his hand and a score of Binckley's and other Fridays, wiser and more learned than he, to find "ways and means!"

Yes! the day of reckoning is past. Not much time will be used in talking about it. Family quarrels are not pleasant to air before the public. The Philistines are in waiting. They are flushed with victory. The Republicans may now as well as ever look the fact in the face that they must close up their ranks, stand shoulder to shoulder for justice and the rights of man; stick fast by the cause in which they have conquered. If, then they are beaten in the coming contest, so be it. The cause is possibly not only

THE PUBLIC DEBT

will also demand much attention. The payment of the bonds—how and when—will be upon the Congress at once. It is thought that the Republican party will unite upon such a tariff as will truly foster home industry and soon bring us back to a specie basis. Once there, the question of how the five-twenty bonds shall be paid—whether in gold or currency—a question in which demagogues begin to see fat offices and turmoil—ceases to be practical. The public creditor can take his choice when a paper dollar is as good as a gold one. As a distinguished political economist remarked the other day—if we could bring the nation to the policy adopted in every well regulated family, to live within its means, and dress even in homespun till its debts are paid, financial problems would soon cease to trouble us. In this connection it is well to state that considerable feeling is manifested as to the Chairmanship of the Committee of

WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, having been transferred to the Senate, Mr. Hooper, the wealthy banker of Boston, is next on the list. But there are many in the Committee who prefer another, though he may not be in the regular succession on the Committee, and that other is Gen. Garfield, the brave member from the Reserve. The objection to Mr. Hooper is that no one ever knows how he will vote until he votes. He gives no direction to any Committee by his taking the lead of it and suggesting a course to be pursued. The Ways and Means is of course a most laborious committee, and its leader is the hardest worked man in the House. He should be such a man as will come to the task, armed with all his facts, willing to take a stand and prepared to defend it. It is probable that Gen. Garfield will be the Chairman.

THE MILITARY.

To-day has witnessed a review of a portion of the military stationed in this District. The 12th, 23d and 4th Infantry and a part of the 5th Cavalry were out in all their trappings. There are between three and four thousand troops here now. Ft. McHenry in Baltimore harbor is also strongly garrisoned.

THE SEASON.

Notwithstanding the confusion in affairs, and the uneasy condition of the public mind, the gay season opens with unwonted promise. Hops, balls, lectures and receptions promise well. The new Peruvian Minister was received by the President to-day with the stereotyped speech, and General Carey of Cincinnati by a crowd to-night with a torch light procession. John B. Gough lectured to-night on "London" before an immense and delighted audience, and the Rev. Newman, of London, is to preach in Congress to-day evening, and will probably preach in the Hall of the Representatives on Sunday. VIATOR.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision Between an Express and Freight Train—Four Women and a Man Burned to Death.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, November 21.—A terrible accident occurred on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. R. this morning. The broad gauge express arrived here at six o'clock A. M., was detained at Lockland by an extra freight coming south, and while waiting for the freight train to take the side track, a freight train that was following ran into the rear of the express train before a man could get out to flag it. Four women and one man were burned to death. Nearly all the train was burned to ashes. The rear cars was a train from Toledo that left the express at Dayton, the second car being a sleeping car from Toledo. The names or residences of those killed have not yet been ascertained.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—Three of the ladies killed in the collision at Lockland this morning were sisters, named Morgan, and had tickets from Detroit to Louisville. The other was a very large woman, about thirty years of age, living at Detroit. The name of the man was Jackson, from Boston. Several others were quite badly injured by the shock of the collision. The burning of the last car was occasioned by the breaking of the lamp on the locomotive which ran into the train, the oil spilling, and the fire spreading rapidly. One of the sisters Morgan reached the door of the sleeping car and broke the window, but was unable to obtain egress. While efforts were being made to release her, a sudden burst of flames struck her and she fell dead.

MEXICO.

Mexican Troops Tendered as an Escort to Maximilian's Body—Meeting of Congress—A Revolution Probable —General Reform Shout.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 21.—The *Herald's* Havana special says: Admiral Tegethoff had received a very polite letter from the Mexican Minister, tendering an escort of Government troops for Maximilian's body to Vera Cruz at the national expense, but all republics demur to the proposition, however, both on Mexican soil and within Mexican maritime jurisdiction, were forbidden.

Congress convened on the 20th, when there was a quorum of representatives present. President Juarez was preparing a defence of the discretionary power. It had been stated that he was to have forces belonging to Escobedo's command, which are to come to the Capitol. The reasons of this demand are left unexplained, but it is surmised that it is owing to the large force, said to be 14,000 men and 300 pieces of artillery, which General Diaz has at his command.

A Cuban, who has been sometime a resident of Vera Cruz, says he foresees a revolution soon again in Mexico, probably about next January.

Gen. Merino was assassinated on the Coalesmine road.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., Nov. 21.—River two feet in the channel. Weather mild and smoky.

GREENSBORO, Nov. 2.—River two feet six inches in the channel and falling. Weather cool and foggy. C.

BROWNSVILLE, Nov. 21.—There is about four feet six inches of water here. The weather is foggy and warm. P.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.—River stationary; three feet two inches in the canal by the mark. • Weather mild and misty.

Weston, the Pedestrian.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, November 21.—Weston expects to reach Toledo to night, thirty miles from Cleveland, by 10 o'clock P. M. He is in fine spirits and condition. Rough tried to jump upon him at Fremont, but were prevented by the police. Interest in the pedestrian is increasing.

[From the Montreal Telegraph, Nov. 18.]

Scene in a Montreal Theatre.

Last night the notorious and barn-like theatre was the scene of as lively a row as could well be got up in such small space. A French company advertised with the pretensions of a troupe from a first-class theatre in New York, and last night the house was crammed from the family circle to the pit—the latter being particularly crowded—to witness the performance of a beautiful French drama as the opening piece. The curtain rose and the performance went on. A very ugly female acted in a still more ugly manner, and a very young man attempted to act the part of an old man, with an immense quantity of flour on his head and smeared over his face. To crown all, another actress made her appearance, rattled off a few words in bad French, and seemed to have the one desire to get off the stage as quickly as possible. The drop scene fell amid a chilling silence, and the second act began by the audience gradually realizing that they had been completely "sold." A hiss was quickly followed by others, and yells and hisses from the shocking printed programmes were thrown by dozens at the players. This was quickly followed by a lobster thrown in the same direction, and cabbages, pieces of sticks and old clothes were violently thrown at the stage. The performers in a terrified manner flew from the stage, and amid a storm of yells, imprecations and hisses, the drop fell. A man attempted to apologize for the acting, but was glad to retire. The whole pit then indulged in a free fight, while from the family circle some two or three mats were torn up and came crashing on the stage. The house was in an uproar, and the ladies were quickly leaving in terror for their safety. Then a third swung a song and indulged in another free fight. At length the green curtain fell, and such a storm arose as would be hard to describe. It was well the performers did not make their appearance again, for the rage of the audience was thirsting for a victim, and the first that came would surely have been first served. At last the house was cleared, and the stage was left ornamented with the lobster and cabbages, sticks and broken seats thrown on it. There seemed to be a general impression that another performance would not be attempted, and if the manager has any regard for the heads of his troupe he will not permit it. He will not forget in a hurry the reception he met with last night.

SECOND EDITION.
THREE O'CLOCK A. M

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Full Attendance in both Houses.

Public Debt Resolution in the Senate.

The Tennessee Members.

Objection to their Admission.

Eldridge and Brooks Prate About Disloyalty.

The Test Oath Administered

The Impeachment Report.

Proposed Impeachment of Minister Adams.

Adjournment until Monday.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1867.

SENATE.

Senate met at noon, and opened with a prayer by the chaplain. The following members were present: The President, Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Conness, Cole, Corbett, Chandler, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hanlon, Johnson, Jordan, Morrill, of Vt., Morrill, of Me., Morton, Norton, Nye, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Patterson, of Tenn., Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates.

EQUAL RIGHTS IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. SUMNER asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia. He stated it was an exact copy of the bill passed at the last session, but not returned by the President. It, therefore, became necessary again to pass it.

The bill read as follows: "Be it enacted, &c., That the word 'white,' wherever described as being in force in the District of Columbia, in the charter ordinances of the City of Washington or Georgetown, and operates as a limitation on said citizens in the right to vote, be rejected as to serve as jurors, be and the same is hereby repealed, and it shall be unlawful for any person or officer to enforce or attempt to enforce any limitation after the passage of this bill."

Mr. DAVIS objecting, the bill laid over.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a joint resolution, amendatory of joint resolution approved June 27th, 1866, authorizing the Court of Claims to rehear and examine for adjudication the claims of Richard W. Meade, deceased. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

PAYMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered the following joint resolution, which was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. He asked to call it up at an early day, and hoped it would be passed with entire unanimity:

"WHEREAS, The public debt of the United States was, except where specially otherwise provided, contracted and incurred upon the faith and credit of the United States that the same would be paid and redeemed in coin, or its equivalent; therefore

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the public debt of the United States, except in the cases wherein the law authorizing the same other provision was or shall be made, is payable in coin or its equivalent, and the United States is hereby pledged in payment accordingly.

THE COTTON TAX.

Mr. WILSON offered the following which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate for the information of the Senate any facts or reports in the possession of the Department relative to the repeal of the tax on cotton."

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. GRIMES moved that when the Senate adjourn it be to Monday—Carried.

HOURS OF MEETING.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, it was ordered that the hour be 12 M. daily.

BILLS POSTPONED.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill for the calling out of volunteers, to suppress hostilities, and the bill vacating certain municipal offices in Alexandria, were indefinitely postponed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House assembled at noon. The attendance of members was unusually large. The galleries were crowded before eleven o'clock, and many ladies were accommodated in the gentlemen's gallery. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was in his seat, apparently in as good physical condition as at last session.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Chaplain Boynton.

NEW MEMBERS.

Messrs. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and Carey, of Ohio, members elect, took the oath prescribed by law.

THE TENNESSEE MEMBERS—OBJECTIONS TO THEIR BEING SWORN.

The eight members elect from Tennessee having presented themselves to take the oath, Mr. ELDRIDGE objected to administering the oath to Mr. Stokes, and moved that his credentials be referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, objected to administering the oath to any of the Tennessee delegation, on the ground, first, that two, Trowbridge and Stokes, had been guilty of treason to the governments and had taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate government and Jeff. Davis; and second, that there is now existing in the State of Tennessee a Republican form of government. (Laughter on the Republican side.) Mr. Brooks argued that the electoral law of Tennessee disfranchised a majority of the white citizens. The whole vote of the State was one hundred and forty thousand, and yet one hundred thousand voters had controlled the legislature, the appointments of whom were negroes controlling the forty-five thousand white voters who were not disfranchised. An oligarchy now existed over the people, and to take from the franchise law there was a disgrace to any free form of government, a dishonor to civilization, and a reprobation to all forms of Republican and free government.

Mr. Brooks then stated his special objections to the swearing in of Mr. Butler, because, as a member of the Tennessee Legislature, he voted against Lincoln's call, he had introduced, supported and voted for resolutions and measures proving his disloyalty to the United States Government. Among these were vetoes to reject the confirmation of any man to office who indorsed the Helper Book condemning the appointment of Mr. Seward as President Lincoln's Cabinet as an act of hostility to the South, and for calling a Convention to take Tennessee out of the Union. Mr. Brooks quoted the precedent established in the Republican side of the House last July, in regard to the Kentucky members, and argued that they were now irrevocably bound by it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE then objected to the swearing in of Mr. Mullins, on the ground that he had given aid and comfort to the rebels; had made speeches in behalf of the rebellion; had sent his aid and support to it; had attempted to raise troops for it, and made a speech in Bedford county, in 1861, in which he urged young men not to enlist in the Federal army, and defend their homes and firesides.

Mr. Brooks also objected to the swearing of Mr. Arnell, on the ground that he had established in Lawrence county, Tennessee, a tannery, which was devoted to supplying shoes to the rebel soldiers.

Mr. Brooks also objected to the swearing in of Mr. Trimbell, saying that his unfortunate position was chiefly under the question of secession, he had voted for taking Tennessee out of the Union.

Mr. TRIMBELL, in his seat, assured Mr. Brooks he had not done so.

Mr. BROOKS accepted the denial and withdrew all special objection to the swearing in of Mr. Trimbell.

Mr. ELDRIDGE then stated to the House the ground on which he objected to the swearing in of Mr. Stokes. It was, that Mr. Stokes had admitted in the House, 27th July, 1866, to having written a letter to John Duncan, on the 10th of May, 1861, stating that he understood some gross misrepresentations were going the rounds of his section in reference to his position, which he (Mr. Stokes) wished to correct; that he had been a zealous advocate of the Union up to the time President Lincoln had called for seventy-five thousand troops, in violation of law, for the subjugation of the South; that he commended Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, for his course, and for arming the State and resisting Lincoln at the point of the bayonet, and he had enrolled his name as a volunteer to resist Lincoln's usurpations.

Mr. LOGAN expressed gratification at seeing members on the Democratic side coming up to the mark. He was willing to have the matter of Mr. Butler referred, but as to Mr. Stokes, he thought that if any man could wipe out a wrong, that noble man (Mr. Stokes) had wiped out the wrong of that letter in fighting for the Union, while some gentlemen were publishing treasonable articles.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., moved as a substitute for the pending motion, that the credentials of Mr. Butler be referred to the Committee on Elections, and pending the discussion of the question, he be not sworn in. He (Mr. Dawes) understood the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) to make his motion in good faith, and he assumed that that gentleman had made wonderful progress since last session, when he put himself on the ground that no charge of disloyalty, however flagrant and palpable, was sufficient ground for the exclusion of a member who had a certificate of election. He congratulated the country on this wonderful conversion. He trusted Mr. Brooks would continue the journey until he saw more clearly even than the members on the Republican side what did constitute loyalty and disloyalty. The gentleman had also taken ground to-day that it was proper for the House to look into the Constitution of a State, and decide whether it is a republican or not. He was happy for once to be able to stand with the gentleman from New York, and vote with him. He welcomed him as a new convert, and expected him, like all converts, to go over the land and do works meet for repentance.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, opposed all motions looking to the exclusion of the credentialed members, and eulogized the character and services of Mr. Stokes. He wished the members of the South to know that it was the party on floor which did not acknowledge any place in the Union for men which could not relieve them of disfranchisement, not for rebellion, but for the holding of opinions, in 1861, which they held to be right, and the subject of States rights, and the degradation of the colored people.

After some further remarks by Mr. Dawes and Mr. Chandler of New York,

Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, expressed his conviction that the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution were the only tests that could be applied to members elect, but since the House has established a different law for its own act, it should be governed by it. He described as being four women and one man were burned to death. Nearly all the train was burned to ashes. The rear cars was a train from Toledo that left the express at Dayton, the second car being a sleeping car from Toledo. The names or residences of those killed have not yet been ascertained.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—Three of the ladies killed in the collision at Lockland this morning were sisters, named Morgan, and had tickets from Detroit to Louisville. The other was a very large woman, about thirty years of age, living at Detroit. The name of the man was Jackson, from Boston. Several others were quite badly injured by the shock of the collision. The burning of the last car was occasioned by the breaking of the lamp on the locomotive which ran into the train, the oil spilling, and the fire spreading rapidly. One of the sisters Morgan reached the door of the sleeping car and broke the window, but was unable to obtain egress. While efforts were being made to release her, a sudden burst of flames struck her and she fell dead.

MEXICO.

Mexican Troops Tendered as an Escort to Maximilian's Body—Meeting of Congress—A Revolution Probable —General Reform Shout.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 21.—The *Herald's* Havana special says: Admiral Tegethoff had received a very polite letter from the Mexican Minister, tendering an escort of Government troops for Maximilian's body to Vera Cruz at the national expense, but all republics demur to the proposition, however, both on Mexican soil and within Mexican maritime jurisdiction, were forbidden.

Congress convened on the 20th, when there was a quorum of representatives present. President Juarez was preparing a defence of the discretionary power. It had been stated that he was to have forces belonging to Escobedo's command, which are to come to the Capitol. The reasons of this demand are left unexplained, but it is surmised that it is owing to the large force, said to be 14,000 men and 300 pieces of artillery, which General Diaz has at his command.

A Cuban, who has been sometime a resident of Vera Cruz, says he foresees a revolution soon again in Mexico, probably about next January.

Gen. Merino was assassinated on the Coalesmine road.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., Nov. 21.—River two feet in the channel. Weather mild and smoky.

GREENSBORO, Nov. 2.—River two feet six inches in the channel and falling. Weather cool and foggy. C.

BROWNSVILLE, Nov. 21.—There is about four feet six inches of water here. The weather is foggy and warm. P.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.—River stationary; three feet two inches in the canal by the mark. • Weather mild and misty.

Weston, the Pedestrian.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, November 21.—Weston expects to reach Toledo to night, thirty miles from Cleveland, by 10 o'clock P. M. He is in fine spirits and condition. Rough tried to jump upon him at Fremont, but were prevented by the police. Interest in the pedestrian is increasing.

[From the Montreal Telegraph, Nov. 18.]

Scene in a Montreal Theatre.

Last night the notorious and barn-like theatre was the scene of as lively a row as could well be got up in such small space. A French company advertised with the pretensions of a troupe from a first-class theatre in New York, and last night the house was crammed from the family circle to the pit—the latter being particularly crowded—to witness the performance of a beautiful French drama as the opening piece. The curtain rose and the performance went on. A very ugly female acted in a still more ugly manner, and a very young man attempted to act the part of an old man, with an immense quantity of flour on his head and smeared over his face. To crown all, another actress made her appearance, rattled off a few words in bad French, and seemed to have the one desire to get off the stage as quickly as possible. The drop scene fell amid a chilling silence, and the second act began by the audience gradually realizing that they had been completely "sold." A hiss was quickly followed by others, and yells and hisses from the shocking printed programmes were thrown by dozens at the players. This was quickly followed by a lobster thrown in the same direction, and cabbages, pieces of sticks and old clothes were violently thrown at the stage. The performers in a terrified manner flew from the stage, and amid a storm of yells, imprecations and hisses, the drop fell. A man attempted to apologize for the acting, but was glad to retire. The whole pit then indulged in a free fight, while from the family circle some two or three mats were torn up and came crashing on the stage. The house was in an uproar, and the ladies were quickly leaving in terror for their safety. Then a third swung a song and indulged in another free fight. At length the green curtain fell, and such a storm arose as would be hard to describe. It was well the performers did not make their appearance again, for the rage of the audience was thirsting for a victim, and the first that came would surely have been first served. At last the house was cleared, and the stage was left ornamented with the lobster and cabbages, sticks and broken seats thrown on it. There seemed to be a general impression that another performance would not be attempted, and if the manager has any regard for the heads of his troupe he will not permit it. He will not forget in a hurry the reception he met with last night.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE CONSOLIDATION QUESTION.

Decision of the Supreme Court on the Motion for a Preliminary Injunction—The Injunction Refused.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Judge Thompson delivered an opinion refusing the preliminary injunction prayed for to restrain election officers from holding the election on the second Tuesday of December next, under the act of Assembly of April 6th, 1867, by which the district designated as "Central" is claimed as consolidated with the city, a majority of the electors having voted in favor of the same at the October election. Following is the opinion:

W. H. Smith et. al. vs. Hon. Wm. C. McCarthy et. al. In Equity—The Opinion of the Court Delivered Nov. 21st, 1867, by Thompson, J.

We are asked to enjoin the defendants from holding an election for members of the Councils, Mayor and other city officers for the City of Pittsburgh, on the second Tuesday of December next, which it is charged they threaten to hold under the provisions of an Act of Assembly passed the 6th day of April, A. D. 1867, entitled "A further supplement to the acts incorporating the City of Pittsburgh," P. L. of 1867, p. 846.

The act provides for incorporating into the City of Pittsburgh certain territory therein described, outside the limits of the city at the time of the passage of the act, leaving the question of consolidation to the people in the districts intended or designed to be consolidated. At the general election in October last, and pursuant to the provisions of the act, a vote by the qualified voters of the several districts was had, and the Central District alone gave a majority for consolidation, the other two against it. By the second section of the act, only those sections which should cast a majority of votes for consolidation were to constitute the city. It is plain that as the Central District alone voted for consolidation, it alone will be entitled to elect the Mayor and other officers named in the act, and the other districts will have no part in the matter.

The bill filed by the complainants charges that the act in question is unconstitutional, and no election can or ought to be held under it. We are not able from anything that has been shown to say that this is so, so far at least as the provisions for consolidation are concerned. It is not unconstitutional to submit such a question to the people. We do not regard it without the principle which forbids the delegation of legislative power. That is applicable to the creation of laws, which the law-making power is vested by the Constitution upon the Legislature, and the Reciprocity treaty. Such negotiations could be approached through the instrumentality of the British Minister at Washington.

QUEBEC, Nov. 21.—Large numbers of the laboring classes are leaving for the United States, owing to the scarcity of employment.

THE PACIFIC.

Advices from Oregon—Proposition to Unite Northern Idaho with Washington Territory—Plans to Defeat It.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, November 21.—The steamer Montana, from the Northern coast, with one hundred and thirty thousand dollars in treasure, has arrived. The news from Oregon and British Columbia is unimportant.

The project for annexing Northern Idaho and Washington territory is attracting attention. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial and obtain signatures asking Congress to annex Northern Idaho and Washington territory preparatory to the admission of the latter into the Union.

A large quantity of opium brought by the Great Republic has been seized for the purpose of defraud the revenue.

Lutheran Church Council.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FORT WAYNE, Ind., November 21.—The Grand Council of the Lutheran Church of North America, which assembled in this city yesterday, is still engaged in considering the constitution prepared by a committee appointed by the Convention in Reading, Pennsylvania, last year. The debates are being carried on in a kind and christian spirit. There is great unity in the body thus far. Dr. Krauth, of Philadelphia, delivered an able discourse last evening, on the great work of the Church

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for the daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only politicial journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is to be eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

The enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of the editorial columns will be maintained, and all matters of publicinportance will be fearlessly discussed.

The wire department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and its condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The prior news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful specialty to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

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Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and allowing the time they propose to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1867.

THE Judiciary Committee had a full meeting on Wednesday, and they will probably report on impeachment on Monday.

THE Secretary of the Treasury already has a portion of his report in the hands of the printers, and there is much anxiety to see it.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has said that he will send no nominations to the Senate during the extra session, and the office seekers are greatly troubled by this delay.

THE President is engaged in preparing his annual message, to be sent in at the commencement of the regular session. It is understood to be in a great part devoted to the financial question, and to recommend a repeal of the cotton tax.

HAYTI AND JAMAICA are threatened with an insurrection; therefore, say the Democracy, negroes are unfit for political power. Italy and Ireland are somewhat prone to insurrection. Does this prove that Italians and Irishmen should be slaves?

SECRETARY SEWARD has had an interview with Thaddeus Stevens, and obtained his promise of supporting a bill appropriating seven millions in gold for the purchase of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John, from the Danish Government.

THE body of Maximilian, in a badly decomposed state, has at last been delivered to Admiral Tegethoff. There can be little hope in the future for a nation that could act as Mexico has done about the body of a dead foe. Savage it is—savage it will probably remain until its final overthrow.

CONGRESS met yesterday with a quorum, but agreed to transact no business until Monday, when the committees will be announced. There is little prospect of impeachment, and the earliest attention will probably be given to finance. Senator Sherman says they will probably repeal the act, giving the Secretary of the Treasury power to contract the currency four millions per month.

SINCE the extension of the franchise in England, statesmen are turning their attention to education. "We must teach our masters their letters now," said an M. P., who had strenuously opposed the bill. Common schools will doubtless be multiplied in that country. Enfranchisement and enlightment go hand in hand, and if the newly enfranchised of the Old World equal those of the New in the arder with which they seek education, few of them will require to be taught their letters five years hence.

THE Committee on Franchise of the Alabama Convention have reported in favor of suffrage for every adult male who is a citizen or has declared his intention to become one, and has resided twelve months in the State, excepting United States soldiers and sailors on duty, those who indicted cruel or unusual punishments on any soldier or citizen of the United States during the war, or violated the rules of civilized warfare, those convicted of treason or other crimes, and those who have registered and shall refuse to vote, either for or against the Constitution. This is certainly the first time in the world's history where a small "menagerie, resembling a set of terrapins sitting on a log in a mill pond," have reported so just, wise and generous a law for the government of a State.

IGNORANT JURYMEN.

The Conservative Convention of South Carolina has been seized by a new attack of ague at thought of "negro jurymen," and says:

"Think you that when the great masters of the Common Law of England pronounced their encomiums upon the trial by jury, that they contemplated for a moment such an instrument as an ignorant negro panel? Think you that when the framers of the Constitution of the United States incorporated into that instrument the provision that trial by jury should always be held inviolate, that they intended to engraft upon it such an enormity as negro jurymen fresh from the cotton and rice fields of the South?"

What is in a cotton or rice field to incapacitate a man for judging in a dispute between the cultivators of rice and growers of cotton? The spirit and letter of the jury system is to secure a man trial by a jury of his peers, and this principle is too often lost sight of in empanneling juries. The educated and refined are not supposed by it to be the best judges of the motives and interests of the ignorant and uncultivated. If education had been requisite to the jury box, only priests could have been admitted at some times in English history. Trial by jury was instituted in an age when learning was principally confined to the cloister, and was considered rather derogatory to rulers and kings, as being effeminate and inconsistent with the manly employments of camp and field. The mass of the people were unlettered, and their disputes and crimes were settled and punished by the verdict of unlettered jurymen. As the whites of South Carolina, in all times past, have diligently cultivated that indiginous plant, Ignorance, especially amongst negroes, who are a majority of the population, they very probably have an abundant crop. It is possible that they may even be troubled for barn-room, in bestowing the fruits of the two hundred years in which they have so diligently planted this their favorite staple; watered it with the tears and blood of those who sought its destruction; and fed it with the ashes of rifled mails and burnt spelling books. It is not improbable they may conclude that, at least, they have attained that goal of their ambition —as much Ignorance as they can use—nay, one might think from the tremor of the Convention, that the Palmetto State has more Ignorance than she requires; would gladly dispose of it and finds no market; but he who would so reason would mistake the ground of complaint. It is not the ingnorance to which these statesmen object, and especially the quality for South Carolina statesmen, can never find too much of that but to the place in which they profess to find it.

The men who now go into jury boxes in South Carolina may or may not be more ignorant than those who formerly occupied them; but we do not believe they are, but they are of those for whose benefit the whip was made. As jurymen they may object to its use, and with no one to whip the vocation of a South Carolina gentleman is gone. The records show that as large a proportion of Southern negroes read and write as of Southern poor whites, yet they have been eligible as jurymen; and the whole cry about ignorant jurors is simply a protest against the right of the freedmen to protection under the law. If the mass of the people are ignorant it is right they should be represented by ignorant jurors, and if statesmen object to ignorance, in the jurybox, the proper way is to set off vigorously to work to eradicate the evil in the community.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND. From the Norman Conquest. By Agnes Strickland, author of the "Lives of the Queens of Scotland." Abridged by the Author. Revised and edited by Caroline G. Parker. Pp. 675. New York: Harper and Brothers. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

Among the valuable contributions of a historical character, is the "Lives of the Queens of England," by which the author attained an enviable position in the literary world. Its popularity has not been transient, and the work is much sought after by the lovers of this class of reading. This volume is of the "Student's Historical Series," and is an epitome of the fuller publication, designed especially for the use of schools and families. Everything necessary to render it pleasing and instructive for scholastic purposes, has been retained and carefully chronologized. The series of royal biographies begins with Matilda of Flanders, Queen of William the Conqueror, a woman of much grace and beauty of person, down to her Majesty, Queen Victoria. It comprises the lives of forty in number. An interesting feature of the work is the portraits and autographs of the Queens. The style, though terse, is both graceful and interesting.

MAGG'S FAIRY BOOK. Home Fairy Tales. By Mean Maoe, editor of the Magazine of Education: Author of "The Story of a Mouthful of Bread," etc. Translated by Mary L. Booth. With engravings. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

This delightful book of home fairy tales is brim full of good things for youthful readers. Its singularly unique style only serves to increase the interest in the charming stories. The author possesses remarkable talents in this department of letters, as all his writings indicate. The translator has done her part well, and she truthfully remarks in the preface 'that these fairies are good fairies, each of whom has a mission to correct some childish fault, but who does her work so attractively and unobtrusively that the children for whom it is designed never think of rebelling against the moral which it is sought to convey. The publishers have brought out the work in beautiful style.

PRAYERS OF THE AGES. Compiled by Caroline A. Whitmarsh. Pp. 325. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., Wood street.

Wide apart as the views of people are in regard to the propriety of using formal prayers, instead of an extempore prayer service, the fact is clearly established that there is wealth of beauty and appropriateness usually in such compilations, that cannot fail to charm and instruct the thoughtful. The association of a fervent spirit, with many of the fervent prayers scattered through this volume, must rise incense-like to the throne of God and be accepted by Him who occupies it. The volume is full of genius in word-painting. It opens with brief Heathen and Mohammedan prayers, followed with opinions and instructions concerning prayer, but the bulk of the work is devoted to the objects of prayer. It is gotten up in charming style, both as it regards paper, type and binding.

STORIES AND SIGHTS OF FRANCE AND ITALY. By Grace Greenwood. With illustrations. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., 93 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Among the graceful writers, and as popular as graceful, in this country, is Grace Greenwood. There is such a piquancy, raciness, and naturalness in her creations, that youthful readers, aye, and people of mature years, cannot but admire her genius. This little volume describes her journeyings in France and Italy full fifteen years ago. Long as the time may appear, her graphic sketches are none the less interesting and truthful. Here and there in these travel-pictures are sandwiched entertaining stories. The handsome illustrations heighten the interest in the book.

THE CHILD'S OWN BOOK OF FAIRY TALES AUNT FANNY'S FAIRY TALES.
NEW BOOK OF FAIRY STORIES.

These three books are published by Duffield Ashmead, Philadelphia, and are for sale by Messrs. Davis, Clarke & Co., Wood street, Pittsburgh. They are beautifully bound in green and gold, the true fairy livery, and are put up in a neat box together, thus making as complete a library of fairy lore as any child could possibly wish to possess. The first on the list contains all the old favorites, and is illustrated by Dore and Crnikshank, than whom no better artists could have been chosen to depict the horrors of "Jack the Giant Killer," or the grotesqueries of "Hop o' my Thumb." The second book, "Aunt Fanny's," is a collection of some of the best stories of the German and Danish writers, illustrated by that quaint etcher Ludwig Richter. The third and last of these books is composed of translations of some of the newer German stories, and will probably prove a novelty even to those best versed in elfin literature; giants and dwarfs are teeming in it, and they teem very pleasantly. Taken altogether there was probably never a pleasanter collection made, and even old children might relish a glance at the sources of bygone wonder when so beautifully set before them.

LOVE AND LETTERS. Illustrated in the correspondence of eminent persons, with biographical sketches of the writers. By Allen Grant. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. London: S. Low, Son & Co. Pittsburgh: J. W. Pittock.

The motto of this book is a fair designator of the kind of readers this book seeks. "Do you like letter reading? If you do I have some twenty dozen very pretty ones," and if you do like letters whose better could you read than those of such celebrated lovers as Abelard and Heloise, Minon De L'Enelos, Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Piozzi, Swift and Stella and Vanessa Goethe and Bettine? And there are letters of these and of many others just as well known and beloved This book is unique, we think, in its subject, or rather in its subdivision of it, for the subject is the old story. The binding and general appearance of this volume is a little startling.

WOMAN'S STRATEGY. A novel with illustrations. New York: G. W. Carleton. For sale by J. W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

This is a new novel, if that is not repetition; at any rate it is fresh from the hands of the publisher. It is a reprint of an English work, and has a good sized circulation abroad. It is likely to have the same here, for it is a little in the sensational order, is neatly bound, and has a number of full page English illustrations; just such a book, in short, as one would pick up to read when too languid or too hurried to look for something more solid.

CORNY O'LANUS. His views and experiences —with comic illustrations. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. For sale in Pittsburgh by John W. Pittock.

These papers are the better ones called out of a large number contributed during the last three years to the Brooklyn *Eagle*. They are written for times, and of course some of them have lost a little of their pungency, still they are all pretty good reading yet, and some of them are irresistably funny. He takes off every thing in these and everybody. The Russians, Ristori, Queen Emma, Moving Day, The Exhibition, Cable Dispatches, are all forced to present themselves to be tilted at by this free lance armed with an *Eagle's* quill. Carleton issues all of the funny books, and this is not the worst. Condensed Novels, Widow Bedott, St. Elmo, and Artemus Ward's, with a host of other farcical books, have come to us from the same house.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

In our weekly chat about books and book makers we are sometimes bound either to talk about old topics or not say much, for the publishing trade, like most others, seems to have been rather dull this season. Daly's dramatization of "Norwood" is probably the greatest novelty in that line, and has certainly been nuts to the newspaper critics of New York, who have wrangled over it and worried it like a lot of terriers and a good rat. The general opinion, however, seems to be that the drama is quite as good as the story, which may be construed as either praise or censure, as the different readers see fit.

John S. C. Abbott, who has written more careless histories than any other man, and who is to blame for half the false ideas of historical persons held by nearly all the young people in the country, has written another book of biography called the "Lives of the Presidents," which we do not intend to read. Collyer too, the Chicago preacher, is writing a novel, which we suppose will be a success. We really cannot see why such an outcry is made when a divine takes to writing secular fiction. Clergymen are generally refined, cultivated and thoroughly educated men, than whom no better could be chosen to provide the people with literary food. The day of religious monodies and tracts has gone by for the present, the new period of popularity for essays is only coming on, and the *novel* is the pet production most popular, and the one which should be used as the lever to raise the popular taste and culture to a higher level. Why, then, should the teacher write only the old fashioned school books, and have the modern ones in the hands of other and often inferior men? Charles Kingsley's novels are among the most interesting as his sermons are among the most powerful.

Mr. Dickens, now that he has arrived in the country, may prove fractious, and if he does, we could bury him alive, so that he never could get out again, in editions of his own works. Every house of any standing, that publishes works of fiction, secular that is, has at least one edition issuing or issued.

Mrs. Stoddard, wife of the Boston poet, is about to publish a novel of American life, to be called *Temple House*. Mrs. Stoddard's short stories have been domestic and entertaining, and we suppose, of course, her novel, although it is the first, will be just as good.

Carleton & Co., who publish all of the Southern novels and all of the professedly comic books, are about to issue another of the former, called *Vanquished*, by Miss Agnes Leonard, a new aspirant for the weighty laurels which Miss Beulah Evans has placed on her polyglot brow.

Lord Lytton, or as we all prefer to hear, Bulwer, has written a new play; we only hope it may be as good as his old ones, for we need just such additions to our stage literature.

Sala, one of the most repulsive of the young English or ego-impertinent school of writers, has been gotten out of jail by his friends paying his debts. He has evidently read and profited by some of Lamartine's works.

The most charming of all the new Christmas books which we have seen is the new edition of *Lucille*, which is so neatly printed, on such delicate paper, and so beautifully illustrated in the modern Anglican way, that we really envy every possessor, for we should like to have a whole library full of just such books.

Miss Braddon, the female Sylvanus Cobb, has gotton out a Christmas annual in connection with her magazine Belgravia. Every one has read Amber Gods, or something else, by Harriet Prescott, so every one will be glad to hear that Mary Prescott, her sister, is writing magazine articles said to be equal fully to Mrs. Spofford's. The more of the sort the better for light magazine readers.

Midnight Nuptials—In a Hack—On the Suspension Bridge.

This is a formidable heading, but, nevertheless, appropriate. Down from the blue grass region of Kentucky came a runaway pair, recently. They "wanted to get married the worst kind." They couldn't get a license over the river, so they came to this side, took rooms at the Burnet House, and made an effort to procure the necessary papers in Pittsburgh. Owing to the lateness of the hour they failed here also. Not daring to risk their happiness in the hands of twenty-four hours, which might bring them the pursuing parents, they took a hack, drove to the residence of a clerical gentleman, who has become almost as famous as the "blacksmith," and requested him to take a ride with them. Understanding that a fee awaited him, he obeyed without reluctance, knowing that by so doing he would render two fellow beings happy (or wretched) for life.

The hackman had his orders, and he drove as rapidly as the speed of his horses would permit, to the suspension bridge. Toll paid, the vehicle slowly rolling along the bridge to a point which the driver judged to be the middle, and there it halted, just as the bells sounded midnight. And there, in a hack, on the suspension bridge, at the hour of midnight, the nuptial ceremony took place, and the anxious lovers were made husband and wife, without the permission of either Ohio or Kentucky.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
BY JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.

From the creation of the world, in all ages and climes, it has been customary to set apart certain days for special religious observance. This has not always been influenced by the light of Christian knowledge, nor by any proper conception of the character of that Great Being "who ruleth the earth in righteousness," and "who daily loadeth with his benefits;" but by an innate sense of the existence of an over-ruling Power, by which the world and all it contains are governed and controlled. Aided by the dictates of cultivated reason, and the teachings of Divine revelation, we, however, are taught to recognize in that Supreme Ruler a Heavenly Father, to whom we are indebted for existence and all the blessings we enjoy, and to whom we owe constant and fervent thanksgiving and praise. It is He who "visiteth the earth and watereth it;" who "setteth the furrows and blesseth the springings thereof;" who crowneth the year with his goodness, and whose paths drop fatness;" who "clothest the pastures with flocks, and coverest the valleys with corn; who maketh the out-goings of the morning and the evening to rejoice;" who is "our refuge and strength;" who "maketh war to cease," and "saveth us from our enimies;" whose "throne is forever and ever," and who "blesseth the nations whose God is the Lord."

On all sides we have increased assurances of the "loving kindness" of an All-wise Parent of Good, who has conducted our nation through a long and terrible war, and permitted our people to once more repose in safety, "without any to molest them or make them afraid." The monstrous sentiment of disunion is no longer tolerated. The Flag, the Union, and the Constitution are esteemed as the safeguards of the rights and liberties of the people, and are revered and defended as the ark of their political safety.

A kind Providence has not grown weary of supplying our continuous wants. A bounteous harvest has rewarded the labors of the husbandman. Flocks and herds are scattered in countless numbers over our valleys and hills. Commerce is uninterrupted, and vessels laden with the products of nature and of art, speed, unmolested, over the trackless deeps. Pestilence, famine, political or social evils, financial embarrassments or commercial distress, have been permitted to stay the progress and happiness of the people of this great Commonwealth; but peace, health, education, morality, religion, social improvement and refinement, with their attendant blessings, have filled the cup of comfort and enjoyment to overflowing.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, and "from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," and to whom we are deeply indebted for all these and the richer blessings of our common Christianity, let us unitedly give our most devout gratitude and hearty thanksgiving.

I, therefore, do hereby recommend that THURSDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, be set apart as a day of praise and thanksgiving, that all secular and worldly business be suspended, and the people assemble in their various places of worship to acknowledge their gratitude and offer up prayers for a continuance of Divine favor.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second.

JNO. W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN, Secretary of State.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.

NEUTRAL SULPHITE OF LIME.
NEUTRAL SULPHITE OF LIME.
NEUTRAL SULPHITE OF LIME.

One bottle will preserve a barrel of Cider.
One bottle will preserve a barrel of Cider.
One bottle will preserve a barrel of Cider.
One bottle will preserve a barrel of Cider.

Call and get the genuine article, at
Call and get the genuine article, at
Call and get the genuine article, at

FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.

Sold wholesale and retail, in Pittsburgh, at FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

no21:THWS

Is Stimulation Necessary?

This question is practically answered in the affirmative by thousands of physicians every day. Sometimes they prescribe the ordinary form of alcohol; sometimes tinctures which are simply inferior alcohol, more or less medicated; but in small proportion of the faculty give the preference to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as the most carefully prepared medicinal stimulant at present known. It is impossible for prejudice or self to blind to the marked success with which this extraordinary tonic and alterative has been administered in cases of DYSPEPSIA during the last twenty years. If it were not simply the best tonic and alterative in cases in which it had effected a cure of this onsat nate and agonizing disease, they would number millions, instead of scores. It has become a household article in every State, city, town and village in the United States, and that name is a guarantee to all. Its tonic, diuretic and anodyne, are the vouchers for its remarkable success. The proprietors of Pittsburgh, with its extensive storehouse in the large business circle of the country and, practically, in the world. The proprietors of this establishment are supplied with ample facilities, to say nothing of the steam driven machinery, is greater than that of any other proprietary establishment on this continent, and by the blessing of Providence, the most successful. Its preparations as tonic and alterative are co-extensive with its continually increasing sales.

The Greatest Success Known.

We are credibly informed that during the month of October there was sold in this city alone over TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED BOTTLES OF DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. These bottles of medicine show one thing infallibly, and that is the fact that a great people are afflicted with coughs and colds. It also heralds the fact beyond all doubt, that DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP is the greatest of all remedies for such diseases.

The Doctor proposes to refund the money when the Pectoral fails to do good in every case of hoarseness, recent cough, blood spitting, lung-ems, or any incipient lung disease. The fame of DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL CURE SYRUP is now as wide as the boundaries of our State, and in many cases has gone far beyond these limits.

Of the one hundred and sixty thousand computed citizens of Pittsburgh, not one can afford to do without this wonderful medicine. Its often attested speedy cure of cure; its success in every household where it has been used; its being free from unpleasantness; its well known component of harmless ingredients, has made DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP to be acknowledged not only by the people who have had occasion to use it, but has introduced it to the notice and use of many of the most respectable of the medical profession. Sold at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, 101 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS, for Lung Examinations, No. 120 PENN ST., corner of Evans alley.

November 5th, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 84 Fifth Street, is Commercial Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

BOARDING.—A few Boarders can find
PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD,
At No. 130 GRANT STREET.
Terms moderate.

QUEEN OLIVES.
Just received, a lot of very fine QUEEN OLIVES, for sale at the Family Grocery of
McKNIGHT & SMITH,
No. 150 Federal Street, Allegheny.

COX'S GELATINE,
Just received at the Family Grocery of
McKNIGHT & SMITH.
No. 150 Federal St. st, Allegheny.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
OF EXTRA QUALITY.
Just received at the Family Grocery Store of
McKNIGHT & SMITH,
No. 150 Federal Street, Allegheny.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Warm Air Registers and Ventilators,
Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
oct8:251 No. 235 LIBERTY ST.

R. P. GETTY,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Choice Wines and Liquors,
NO. 85 N. E. Cor. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND and 2 Allegheny City, Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon them the pursuing parents, they took a hack, drove to the residence of a clerical gentleman, who has become almost as famous as the "blacksmith," and requested him to take a ride with them. Understanding that a fee awaited him, he obeyed without reluctance, knowing that by so doing he would render two fellow beings happy (or wretched) for life.
CATHERINE DITWEILLER, late of the city of Allegheny, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.
JAMES CLARK,
GEORGE WHITNEY,
Administrators.
no8:z96

SUPERIOR COAL.
C. CHERRY & CO.,
Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH GAS, HEAT AND COKING COAL CUT COAL and SLACK. Coal delivered promptly to all parts of the city, at the lowest market rates.
Office and Yard, corner FOURTH and WATSON (formerly Canal,) STREETS, Pittsburgh.
P. O. BOX 1,325. oct2:

FULTON MACHINE WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1835.
Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes and of the most approved patterns, for stationary purposes; STEAMBOATS and STEAM FERRY BOATS, a variety of 30, 12 and 16 horse power engines, which will be sold at very reduced prices.
P. F. GEIGER, Wellsville, O.
Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and 5 miles S. & F. R. R. no21:3d

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,
18 Acres of Land,
In Penn township, within a mile of Verner Station, Allegheny Valley R. R. A public road to said station runs through the land. Title indisputable. For further particulars enquire of C. ST. VERY, near the premises.
DANIEL DOUGHERTY.
no22:h6:3t

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov., 22d, 1867. }
NOTICE.—In pursuance of a resolution of Councils, adopted the 18th inst., I hereby notify all persons whose gas and hydrant stop cocks project above the level of the pavement, to have the same lowered to said level within ten days from the date of the publication of this notice, otherwise they will be broken off in accordance with the terms of said resolution.
THOMAS MEGRAW,
Street Commissioner.

J. D MATTHEWS,
STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,
931 Liberty Street, opposite Wood.
BRANDING IRONS, STAMPS AND STENCIL MARKING PLATES, ALPHABETS AND FIGURES, in Steel, Copper, and every metal, and the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. We defy competition.
☞ AGENTS WANTED. no22:44

MERCHANT TAILORS.
JONES & DUFF,
No. 3 ST CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the city of NEW YORK a full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:3d

MARTIN LIEBLER,
DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,
No. 132 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa
Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

STOVES! STOVES!
FREDERICK SCHULZE,
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Fenders, Fenders, Artizana and Block Tin Ware, No. 118 WYLIE STREET, near Washington.
Enamelled and tinned Ware, wholesale and retail. ☞ All jobbing and repairing promptly attended to

F. W. C. FELDT,
DEALER IN
GLUE, CURLED HAIR,
Tanners' Scraps, Cercoons,
CATTLE TAILS,
Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,
Office and Warehouse—No. 124 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A GREAT FAMILY CONVENIENCE.
A new and novel arrangement for having
HOT WATER BOILERS
attached to the back end of common cook stoves, so that the waste heat which goes up the stove-pipe heats all the water needed in an ordinary sized family, by passing the blaze directly through the boiler, which stands over the pipe in the stove. This new arrangement can be put on to any No. 7, 8 or 9 common Cooking Stove, of any manufacture, and will be found to be EVERLASTING, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL. We have made it the Union, can have Boilers attached to their Stoves, on reasonable terms, by the Boiler and Lids, and Slob Cock, for the moderate cost of SEVEN DOLLARS, by applying to
BISSELL & CO.,
No. 235 LIBERTY STREET,
Manufacturers of the Triumph Cook Stove.

FRENCH MERINOS.
PRICES REDUCED.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.
Offer their stock of FRENCH MERINOS at
VERY LOW PRICES.
no22:

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1867.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will receive proposals until the first day of January, 1868, for the supply for one or more years, commencing on or before March 1, 1868, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Hotel at Pittsburgh, the Logan House at Altoona, and the Spring Mountain House at Harrisburg, for a term of years, commencing on or before March 1, 1868. The hotels at Pittsburgh and Altoona are now in operation throughout in the best manner.
Proposals will be addressed to JOHN M. KENNEDY, Chairman of Special Committee, No. 106 Arch street, Philadelphia. no1:3d&4d

JUST OPENED.
BOULEVARD SKIRTS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
TRIMMING SATINS,
COLORED VELVETS,
AT
F. H. EATON'S,
16 FIFTH STREET
no 6

MARBLE AND PLATE MANTLES,
At the Pittsburgh Steam Marble & Slate Works.
Office and Warerooms—319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET. Mantle Warerooms on second floor.
Persons wanting Marble or Slate Mantles will find it to their interest to call. We have always on hand an excellent assortment of Marble Mantles, city, town and village in the United States, and that manufactured by us, in Statuary, Italian, Egyptian, and other styles, are the vouchers for its remarkable success. Persons in Pittsburgh, with its extensive storehouse in the large business circle of the country and, practically, in the world. The proprietors of this establishment are supplied with ample facilities, to say nothing of the steam driven machinery, is greater than that of any other proprietary establishment on this continent, and by the blessing of Providence, the most successful. Its preparations as tonic and alterative are co-extensive with its continually increasing sales.
Marble of every description furnished at Eastern prices, carriage added.
W. W. WALLACE.

WINTER GOODS.
E. HOUSTON & CO.,
Fashionable Merchant Tailors,
NO. 107 FIFTH STREET,
Have just received a second supply of
Winter Coatings,
Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.
Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no 5:3d

NEW GOVERNMENT BLANKETS,
Less than 1-3 the Original Cost!
30 BALES large, heavy No. 1 GREY BLANKETS,
From Jeffersonville sale. Weigh from 10 to 12 lbs. to the pair. MUST BE SOLD. Great chances for Country Merchants and Peddlers. Only 25 pairs in a bale.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
no13:3d&4d&5d 54 WOOD STREET.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, }
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16, 1867. }
THE ASSESSMENT for grading, paving and curbing of
BEDFORD AVENUE, from Fulton to Gem street; and
BEATTY'S ALLEY, from Green to Devilliers street;
is now ready for examination, and will remain in this office, West Market Building, until Tuesday, November 26th, 1867, when they will be placed in the City Treasurer's office for collection.
H. J. MOORE,
City Engineer and Surveyor.
no18:

TEAS! TEAS!
Just received, a large and choice lot of fresh
TEAS,
AT FRANCE'S TEA MART,
No. 15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Which are being retailed at prices that will defy competition in any and every section. Give them a trial and you will be satisfied.
WM. FRANCE & SON,
no9 15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

NEW
PAPER HANGINGS,
NOW RECEIVING, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT
No. 107 Market Street.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
au28

S. C. HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.
We will have some new choice
S. C. Hams and Dried Beef
Out of smoke and for sale on Monday, November 18th and after.
F. SELLERS & CO.,
Cor. Wayne and Penn streets.

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE.
5 bbls. Cuba Molasses;
50 bbls. Porto Rico Molasses;
10 " " Sugar House Syrup.
75 " Lovering's syrup;
15 " XX Drips do;
2 0 " " Sugar House "
25 " Sugar House "
75 bbls. choice Porto Rico Sugar;
10 " " Cuba do;
For sale by SCHOMAKER & LANG,
172 and 174 Wood street.
no8:

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY THE
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,
Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.
o26 P. C. DUFFY.

GEORGE BEAVEN,
CANDY MANUFACTURER,
And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,
115 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City.

TREES! TREES! TREES!
A very large stock of Fruit and Shade Trees Evergreens and grape Vines, for sale by
JOHN B. & A. MURDOCH
☞ Send for a catalogue. oct3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!
IN
LADIES' FURS,
AT
M'CORD & CO.'S,
131 Wood Street.
no220

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF
Valuable Coal Property.
By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Allegheny, made September 2, D. 1867, at No. 10, in partition, the undersigned Trustee will expose at public sale, on the premises, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1867,
At the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day: All that valuable vein of coal, known as the "Clark Coal," situated in Elizabeth township, county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone corner of Wood's land; thence by said Penney north 70 degrees west 67 5-10 perches to a stone; thence by land of D. D. Gamble south 66¼ degrees west 81.7 10 perches to a white oak; thence by land of Woods and McClure south 6 degrees east 34 perches to a stone; thence south 16 degrees east 29 perches to a stone; thence by McClure's heirs south 39 degrees east 35 3 10 perches to a stone; thence south 52½ degrees east 38 8-10 perches to a stone; thence south 60½ degrees east 16 4-10 perches to a stone; thence south 62 degrees east 29 perches to a stone; thence by land of Jesse Edmundson north 35½ degrees east 62 perches to a stone; thence south 8 degrees east 7 4-10 perches to a hickory; thence north 4¾ degrees east 44 perches to a stone; thence by land of William Edmundson north 80 degrees west 69 5-10 perches to a stone; thence north 25 degrees east 35 perches to the place of beginning; containing one hundred acres, strict measure, of mineral coal, together with all and singular the aforesaid underground privileges in the excavation and taking out of any adjoining coal, and also the privilege of using sufficient limestone for their building purposes.
This coal may be ta

The Pittsburgh Gazette

GLEANINGS.

Pennsylvania furnishes 72½ per cent. of all the coal used in this country.

Carlotta Patti is creating a sensation in Hungary. The hungry generally do like patties.

A man named Bray, in Skowhegan, weighs 440 pounds, which is a heavy weigh for a bray.

Abraham Lincoln's debts when he was killed amounted to thirty-eight dollars and thirty-one cents.

German women of Philadelphia make $1,50 per day by going into the country and husking corn and taking the husks for pay.

Miss Anna Dickinson is not to be married and is not going on the stage, but is in Boston, has sore throat and will lecture when it is well.

Gen. Imboden, of the Confederate army, is about to test, before the Supreme Court, his right to vote in Virginia, where he was late a member of the Legislature.

Rhode Islanders claim that their State is the most densely populated in the Union. The New York *Post* says that this may be true, as Rhode Island is such a little State that the people must squeeze close or leave.

Three great scenic pieces are running to crowded houses now in New York. The renowned "Black Crook," "The Devil's Auction," which is in its sixth week, and "The Mid-summer Night's Dream," which is in its fifth week.

The Indians in the west predict an unusually early winter, and a severe one, with an unusual depth of snow. They give as a reason for this last, that the autumn was excessively dry, and what we did not get in rain we shall in snow.

The Emigration Society of the Old Dominion has raised $10,000 to bring emigrants to Virginia. They had better bring sheep, for the emigrant who cannot pay his own passage will do no more work than a good Southdown and yield neither wool nor mutton.

A new phase of the Trichinae movement or scare is now announced. Codfish are full of worms, which live all through the salting and boiling and chopping and frying necessary before they come up wriggling in the nicely browned codfish balls. Sensitive persons must now stop using codfish as they long ago did pork.

The Democrats are evidently impressed with the idea that what they call the great reaction was only a sport. Senator Buckalew, in a speech in the Quaker City, recently, asserted that the voice of the minority was not sufficiently respected in this country, and called upon the people to demand a legislative alteration in the laws regulating the thing. The Honorable Senator will shortly be out of office.

A strike has occurred among the chorus singers of the Italian Opera in New York. These unreasonable choristers want to receive their arrears of wages, which the Maretzek, of course, will not allow herself to be forced to pay. The affair has become so serious that the whole New York population is actually suffering for want of opera, and what is worse, they will be perfectly destitute of this necessary article for at least a week, all on account of the absurd demand of these haughty chorus singers, who positively assert that they and their families cannot live on nothing. The absurdity of their demand is patent to every eye at once.

How Gen. Buell Scared Mr. Johnson.

A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial* relates that during the Buell Commission, Andrew, then Military Governor of Tennessee, charged General Buell with being a traitor, for that Buell had attempted to evacuate Nashville and was prevented only by the active interference of said Andrew. This Buell pronounced false, and yet the Judge Advocate of the Commission could never get the vociferous and patriotic Andrew into court to face Don Carlos. At last, at last the witness, Andrew aforesaid, sent in his deposition, General Buell, in a published defense, pronounced it false, and its deponent a perjured scoundrel. Of the perjury we may have doubts, but of the lack of pluck there is no question. A little circumstance occurred in Cincinnati highly illustrative of this fact. While the Commission was in session Johnson passed one night in the Burnet House, on his way to Washington. The night of his arrival he was serenaded, and in his speech responding to the compliment he indulged in a bitter denunciation of traitors. The crowd gave the attack significance by crying out "Buell, Buell," and Johnson assented. The little gamecock of Shiloh stood with arms folded at his window, in a group of friends, listening to this pleasing little drama. The next morning Governor Andrew Johnson entered the dining hall for breakfast, and seated himself half way down, with his back to the wall, facing the guests who were breakfasting. In a few minutes, and before Andrew could be served, General Buell made his appearance, marching into the hall in full regimentals, with his sword clanking at his heels, to show that he was not under arrest, and followed by two aids, he paused for a moment, as he laid down his hat and gloves. The air seemed heavy in an instant with tidings of a coming scene. The play of knife and fork was suspended, and the very waiters stopped their busy attention. Eyes turned uneasily from General to Governor.

To one who has seen Buell under any circumstances, it is scarcely necessary to say that his presence is impressive. Rather under the middle size in height, he is erect and exceedingly well proportioned, while his squarely cut, handsome face is lit up by a pair of eyes seldom given to a human being for command, and as those eyes fell on Johnson, a thrill ran through the assembly. With an exceedingly unpleasant scowl, the General stalked the half length of the dining room to where Johnson sat—and, pausing within five feet of him, glared indignantly in his face. A flash as of heat lightning passed over Andrew's countenance, and his eyes fell on his plate. Johnson is capable of much expression in his heavy face, but there was no mistaking the pitiable, cowed look that came up then. After a pause of a minute, General Buell pulled up his chair, and bringing it down with a bang that made Johnson jump, sat down and coolly ordered his breakfast. Johnson inconsistently finished his own. The man capable of that part in such a scene is not the man to enact a *coup d'etat*. So we are safe from everything but disgrace.

Fashions in Silverware.

[From the New York Mail.]

Sets of solid silver are coming into use by all those who can afford to purchase them. They will always find favor with the wealthy than the white metal plated ware of American or European manufacture. Strange as it may seem, American manufacturers of sterling silverware are better able to suit the American taste for such articles than the European, with all their famous artists and years of experience. It is almost impossible to give the reader a list of the prices for which any article of solid silver can be obtained, as they fluctuate with the rise and fall of gold. There is no limit to the number of prices which one may purchase for a dinner set—it is only bounded by the length of one's purse. Some are content with a four hundred dollar set of four or five pieces, while others spend as many thousands.

One of the latest styles *tete-a-tete* sets is known as the globe pattern, the dishes, pot for hot water, etc., being spherical in shape, with highly ornamented handles, knobs, etc.

A very chaste and elegant tea set, which finds much favor with the refined and educated, is of the antique form, and perfectly plain. In butter dishes the globe pattern is almost the universal favorite. For dinner sets it is in the highest of the mode to ornament each dish with medallions or figures in solid silver, as emblematical of the articles they are supposed to contain. A dish for roast beef has the heads of oxen for handles, while a venison dish is ornamented with a beautiful model of a deer cut in solid silver. Waiters are of various shapes and sizes, and elaborately engraved. A novel article for a spice-box has made its appearance in the shape of a quaint looking owl, its head being perforated with small holes for the lid. Two bright eyes are set with precious stones, and when the silver creature is placed upon the dinner table it has a decidedly quaint appearance.

Salt dishes are in great variety. Many of these are supported by human figures, others have the feet of animals, while still another variety is wrought into handsome baskets.

Of sugar tongs, salvers, pie-knives, crumb-knives, spoons, ladles, forks, etc., the variety is almost endless. These form very handsome bridal and holiday presents.

—The Germans of America are preparing for a vast International Festival, in which the rifle clubs, the singing societies, and all the vasslaxy of orchestral unions of the Old World and the New, are to be reunited in the city of New York, in one mammoth exhibition of skill and emulation, such as the world has never before witnessed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For **Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases**, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 10:lidAT

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume Distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and urethral orifices, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. se9:lmWF

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, PAIN IN THE SHOULDERS, GENERAL DEBILITY, And all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, Whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, From whatever cause originating, and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs requires the use of a diuretic. If no diuretic is administered Consumption or insanity may ensue. **Use Fluid Extract Buchu** and all annoying diseases, and the HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, Established upwards of 18 years. Prepared by **H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,** 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. se9:lmWF

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and color, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. se9:lmWF

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,
BOILER MAKERS
AND
SHEET IRON WORKERS,
Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are now prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. 1st:ocat

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic, HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. se9:lmWF

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
(Success ors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER.)
WASHINGTON WORKS,
Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Boatsand stationary Steam Edgines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 13 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. tu&th:ly

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and blushes to the pallid cheek. A single trial is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. se9:lmWF

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS, PITTSBURGH.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of sheathing, Brazers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST STREET, and 150 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. se9:lmWF

THE HEALING POOL,
AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORT'S, FOR YOUNG MEN on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, or SELF ABUSE, and the DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with the means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. JOHN SKILTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. se27:d&wly

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. se9:lmWF

QUINCY A. SCOTT,
DENTIST,
NO. 218 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore those who are debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. se9:lmWF

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S Extract Buchu. se9:lmWF

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Cheap Soap! Good Soap!
NATRONA REFINED
SAPONIFIER!
or
Concentrated Lye.
2 Cts. a lb. for Superior Hard Soap.
TWELVE POUNDS OF SOFT SOAP FOR ONE CENT.
Every Family can Make their Own Soap.
ALL VARIETIES OF SOAP.
As Easily Made as a Cup of Coffee.

Is a new Concentrated Lye, for making Soap, just discovered in GREENLAND, IN THE ARCTIC BEAR, and is composed mainly of Aluminate of Soda, which, when mixed with RESIDUE FAT, produces the

BEST DETERSIVE SOAP IN THE WORLD.

1 Box will make 175 lbs. good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap.

Retailed by all Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

☞ FULL RECIPE WITH EACH BOX. ☜

Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of the wholesale Grocers and Druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of

CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,
General Agent,
PITTSBURGH, PENN.

COLGATE & CO'S GERMAN
LAUNDRY SOAP
is manufactured from Pure MATERIALS, and may be considered the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. For sale by all Grocers. my7:lmw

JACOB WEAVER JR. & CO.,
General Patent Agency,
se18:lmF No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & COMPANY,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 115 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
OFFER AT EASTERN PRICES

Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Jeans, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, F. & M. Cassimeres, Flannels, Shawls, Skirts, White Goods, Bleached and Brown Domestics,

A FULL LINE OF
Notions and Small Goods, Barred Flannels,
Of Eastern and home manufacture.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR
FULLERTON'S FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS,
CRAIG'S Greenville Barred Flannels,
AND
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
strictly on commission, at Mill Prices.

A Full Line in all Departments.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

115 Wood Street.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

C. ARBUTHNOT.....W. T. SHANNON.
J. G. STEPHENSON.

REAL LACES.
REAL LACES.
REAL LACES.
REAL LACES.
REAL LACES.

We have just opened, this day, some superb styles of

REAL POINT GAUZE HANDKERCHIEFS.
REAL POINT GAUZE FANCHONS.
REAL POINT GAUZE COIFFURES.
REAL POINT GAUZE BARBES.
REAL POINT GAUZE SETTS.

This lot is part of a special importation, and are offered at much under regular prices.

Ladies will find some elegant goods in this lot, and well worth their attention.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
No. 19 Fifth Street.

THE NEW BOULEVARD SKIRT,
FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
In Plain, Braided and Embroidered.
Also, Real Tartan Cashmere Hose,
in all colors and sizes; best assortment we ever had. Also, a full assortment of
Ladies' & Misses' Underwear,
AND
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS;
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Traveling and Fine Shirts,
COLLARS, TIES, SUSPENDERS, SOCKS, &c.,
TOGETHER WITH A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Ladies' Dress Trimmings,
Of every description.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES, ETC.

MERCHANTS FROM CITY AND COUNTRY are especially invited to come and examine our goods. We feel confident we can suit all, and will sell

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,
78 AND 80 MARKET STREET.

COUNTRY BLANKETS,
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.

Large size and best BLANKETS in the city.
5-4, 4-4; 3-4 WHITE FLANNELS;
RED AND YELLOW FLANNELS;
GREY AND COLORED FLANNELS;
GREY TWILLED FLANNELS;
SHIRTING FLANNELS;
WATERPROOF CLOTHS;
WIDE VELVETS;
And a large assortment of NEW GOODS.

Remember the place.
No. 97 MARKET STREET.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

AT
DENNISON & HECKERT'S,
NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.
We are now receiving our
FALL GOODS,
To which we invite the attention of our friends and customers.
DENNISON & HECKERT.
NEW GOODS.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

I WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of my customers to my stock, in which will be found a large assortment of

DRESS GOODS AND CASSIMERES,
For Men and Boys' wear.
CLOAKING CLOTHS, of great variety.
BLANKETS, both Country & Eastern make.
Fullerton's Freeport BARRED FLANNELS.
6-4 and 8-4 WHITE FLANNELS.
HOUSEKEEPERS GOODS, in all grades.
CLOAKS and SACQUES made to order.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
oct1:n36

EUWER & LONG,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
Invite attention to their new stock of FALL GOODS.
WATERPROOF CLOTHS,
BARGE FLANNELS,
SHAWLS, BLANKETS,
MERINOS, ALPACCAS,
Also, a full stock of N. JONES. Prices low at
No. 61 OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY,
Four doors East of the Diamond.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
third house above Diamond alley, PITTSBURGH, Pa.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.
JOHN McGRAW,
Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,
AS HAND STREET.
A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Fine Cigars always on hand. my7:lmw

EXCELSIOR WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON.
Manufacturers and dealers in
Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.
No. 6 FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
ly9:lmw

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

CHURCH CARPETS.

In the selection of our stock we have made this a
SPECIALTY.
The largest assortment.
The most appropriate designs,
The handsomest patterns,
Of all Qualities and Styles of CHURCH CARPETS,
To be found in this market, and offered to all Churches and Denominations at
Eastern Wholesale Prices!
All goods in our line at a great reduction from last season's prices.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COMPANY,
No. 23 FIFTH STREET.

CHURCH CARPETS.
We have a large and carefully selected
STOCK OF CARPETS,
Bought especially for
Carpeting Churches,
Embracing the latest styles used in the churches of the Eastern cities, which we offer to
All Churches and Denominations AT COST!
Also, all grades and widths of
Mattings Used for Churches AT COST.
We offer all goods in our line at a great reduction from last summer's prices.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH STREET.
Over Bates & Bell's.

McCALLUM BROTHERS,
No. 51 Fifth Street.
CARPETS.
CARPETS.
CARPETS.
A splendid assortment of low priced
All-Wool Ingrains.
A magnificent stock of
OIL CLOTHS.
A new invoice of
Crumb Cloths, Druggets.
An extra quality of
RAG CARPETS.

McCALLUM BROS.,
51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

ENGLISH WOOLEN DRUGGETS,
AND
CRUMB CLOTHS,
NEW PATTERNS.
BRIGHT COLORS,
BEST QUALITIES,
LOW PRICES.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 & 73 FIFTH ST.

CHEAP ALL-WOOL *INGRAIN CARPETS,*
In bright colors, at 75 cents to $1.00 per yard.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET

DOUBLE WIDTH
English Tapestry
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
In private patterns, just opened by

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET.

COCOA MATTINGS,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET.

SEWING MACHINES.

DON'T BE DECEIVED BY
Flourishing hair column advertisements of infringers. Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, it has been fully tested for sixteen years, and is by all competent judges, pronounced
BEST IN USE.
No. 105 Fifth street.
above Smithfield.

GROVER & BAKER'S ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH Sewing Machines
Are THE BEST for Family and Manufacturing purposes. Call and see them at
No. 105 Fifth Street.

GET NONE BUT A GROVER & BAKER
For 6 Holiday Gifts. It is reliable, perfect therefore the best. Don't fail to call and see NO. 105 *FIFTH ST.*, above 1d

SHOE, HARNESS & CARRIAGE MAKERS should see the new
GROVER & BAKER NO. 1 SEWING MACHINE.
Before buying elsewhere. It is the best for heir use. For sale at
NO. 105 *FIFTH STREET,*
above Smithfield.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE
Is the Ultima Thule of Mechanism. Please step and examine it at
NO 105 FIFTH STREET,
above Smithfield

CARPENTERS, BUILDERS.

WM. J. DICK,
Carpenter and Builder,
NO. 38 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.,
Opposite High street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Residence, No. 16 Grant street.
Jobbing done with care and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction warranted. ad2m:d&wly

C. YOEST.....A. YOEST.
J. M. YOEST.....G. F. YOEST, Foreman.
YOEST BROTHERS,
House Carpenters and Builders.
All kinds of Jobbing and Building promptly attended to. Orders left at No. 469 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, and No. 18 PEARL ST., Bloomfield, will receive prompt attention.

JNO. FRANCIES.....SAM'L FRANCIES.
J. & S. FRANCIES,
CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,
Contracts taken for Buildings, Store Fronts, and Jobbing. Particular attention given to Heavy Framing, Wardrobes and Shops, of all descriptions.
Nos. 256 and 258 Robinson St., Allegheny City, Pa.
17:n46

Z. H. PALMER,
House Builder and Carpenter.
Office, corner of BARKER'S ALLEY and DUQUESNE WAY.
☞ Jobbing and Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. ly9:1876

HOUSE BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.
BUILDING AND REPAIRS promptly attended to
FURGESON & ESCH,
au19: 117 Smithfield street.

H. E. TYLER.....P. F. ROBINSON
TYLER & ROBINSON,
(Successors to JAMES CHARLES.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOG PUMPS,
And all kinds of WOODEN TUBING, corner of WEST and THIRD Sts., Allegheny City. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Repairing done on the shortest notice. se17:lm

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—The best Farm in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing about 200 acres, situated six miles from the city of Greensburgh, Fairfield, on Military Station. The improvements are a large brick dwelling house, a good cellar, a frame bank barn, stock, with the best of watering. Two wells of never failing water. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation; the limestone is of No. 1; the soil is good, and is well watered; about 50 acres cleared, the remainder in good white oak timber. This property is offered at the low price of fifty dollars per acre. Possession immediately.

Also, a farm of fifty-two acres in Penn township, Westmoreland county, 20 acres cleared and under cultivation, in terms of first-rate white oak and other timber, 2 dwelling houses, 1 of them 2 stories, the other a frame, a frame bank barn, the whole farm is under a high state of cultivation; the limestone is of No. 1; the soil is good, and is well watered; about 50 acres cleared, the remainder in good white oak timber. This property is offered at the low price of fifty dollars per acre. Possession immediately.

Also, a farm of fifty-two acres in Penn township, Westmoreland county, 20 acres cleared and under cultivation, in terms of first-rate white oak and other timber, 2 dwelling houses, 1 of them 2 stories, the other a frame, a frame bank barn, with a first-rate steam sawmill in good running order, a good orchard of grafted fruit, limestone in abundance; coarse sand for building, with limestone coal and subsoil, with never failing springs; convenient to the city of Penn, the Central Railroad; thirty-five east of Pittsburgh, and three west of Greensburgh. This farm is pleasantly and eligibly situated in a good neighborhood; every acre is underlaid with coal. The title is good.

Also, 60 acres in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., 3 miles from the town of Derryville, and three miles from two stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 30 acres cleared, with frame dwelling house and outbuildings; a new steam saw and grist mill on the premises, with two bolting cloths, and all the necessary fixtures, and a never failing supply of water; timber and a good orchard of grafted fruit. Also, a new frame dwelling house, 18 by 30, 2 stories high, on Fourth street, and a basement under the whole house, and is situated on the corner of the Pittsburgh and Derry streets, on a lot 66 by 20; fruit and coal adjoining

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

THURSDAY, November 21.—Present Judges Thompson, Strong, Read and Agnew.

The following opinions were delivered: William H. Smith, *et. al.*, vs. William C. M'Carthy, *et. al.* In equity. Preliminary injunction refused; opinion by Thompson, J.

Brockdale, *et. al.* Appeal. Venango county. Decree reversed, and ordered to be reformed as per opinion by Thompson, J.

Bacon's Appeal, Philadelphia. Decree reversed. By Woodward, C. J.

Eureka Insurance Company vs. Robinson, Rea & Co.; Citizens' Insurance Company vs. same. Affirmed. By Strong.

Cox vs. Coynes' administrators. Allegheny C. P. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded. By Agnew, J. Heard before Thompson, Read and Agnew, Thompson, J., dissents.

Gilbert McMasters, of Pittsburgh, was, on motion of Robert Woods, Esq., duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

The following cases were argued:

McCall vs. Davis, D. C. Argued by Bruce for plaintiff in error, and Burgwin, contra.

Kelly vs. Miller, D. C. Argued by W. S. Purviance for plaintiff in error, and Smith, contra.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co. vs. Gilleland, and same vs McClinton, D. C. Argued by Lowrie for plaintiff in error, and by White, contra.

Duff's Appeal, Q. S. Argued by Duff and Woods for appellant, and Carnahan, contra.

Weisenberger et al. vs. Harmony Insurance Company, D. C. Argued by Barton for plaintiff in error, and by Hampton, contra.

Adjourned till Friday at nine A. M.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Court met Thursday morning at the usual hour, ten o'clock.

VERDICT RENDERED.

In the case of Charles Bowers, indicted for the larceny of a pocket book, the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO RAPE.

John Baldoff and Nicholas Meyer were placed on trial on an indictment charging them with committing an assault and battery upon Mrs. Caroline Hickerman, with intent to outrage her person. The pro-ecutrix was sworn and testified in substance: On Saturday evening, August 10th, last, she came to Birmingham from her place of employment, on the the Brownsville road, about three miles out, to get married. The ceremony was performed at the house of her husband, in East Birmingham, and about twelve o'clock in the night, in company with her husband and brother, she started to go to her brother's house, about four miles from Birmingham. After passing through Dutchtown, on the Brownsville road, they sat down upon a log to rest, and while sitting in a part of the woods, accosted them, and passed on. Soon after, while the prosecutrix, her husband and brother, were still seated on the log, the men returned, and after knocking down Hickerman and his wife's brother, seized Mrs. Hickerman, one of the men placing his hand over her mouth, and another pulling her to the ground. At this juncture the assailants were frightened at the approach of some persons, and fled. Mrs. Hickerman got up from the ground, and seeing nothing of her husband or brother, started alone to her father's house, about half a mile distant, going through the fields and woods. She reached the house in safety and gave the alarm. Her father and others started in search of the husband and brother, and upon reaching the scene of the assault found them hunting for Mrs. Hickerman. The prosecutrix could not state who the parties were, but thought one of them was Nicholas Myer, but was not sure that he was present. The violence to her consisted of nothing more than the placing of a hand upon her mouth and throwing her down.

Jacob Beurns, brother of the prosecutrix, testified to the same state of facts. He said there were seven persons in the assaulting party, and saw him knocked down and kicked by John Baldoff.

The case was not concluded at adjournment.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

THURSDAY, November 21.—Court met at the usual hour, ten o'clock.

In the case of David Powell vs D. P. Hatch, reported yesterday, the jury found in favor of plaintiff for $173.

John Sallers vs. Augustus Baquet. Action to recover money loaned. Verdict for the plaintiff for $887.10.

Mendel J. Shuster vs. A. S. Goehring. Rule to show cause why lien should not be stricken off.

Peter Kaltenborn vs. Michael Miller. Action to recover money for services rendered in selling a brewery. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $100.

Wm. McMahon vs. John McMahon. Action to recover money loaned. Defendant confessed judgment for $54.

Following is the trial list for this day:

116. Scott vs. Schaik et al.

114. Benner ex use., Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company.

115. McPherson vs. Patterson.

118. Lehman et ux. vs. Warner et ux.

117. McCoy vs. Morton street Manufacturing Company.

8. Tower & Ward vs. O'Neill.

9. Tower vs. Vanvoorhis.

17. Schauk & Dudley vs. Schulz & Danner.

22. Krauss vs. Selbert's adm'r.

23. Same vs. same.

Police Items.

LARCENY.

Anna Beamans yesterday made information before Alderman Taylor, against John Brown, charging him with the larceny of a watch and chain, valued at eight dollars. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Margaret Roxbury made information before Alderman Taylor yesterday against Rose McAre, charging her with selling liquor without license, and also with selling on Sunday. The parties reside in the Ninth ward, where it is alleged Rose keeps a doggery. A warrant was issued for her arrest.

Charles McGrann yesterday made information before Alderman McMasters against David Arbraker, charging him with selling liquor to minors and habitual drunkards. The defendant keeps a tavern on Robecca street, Allegheny. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Michael Ryan appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday, and made information against James Manning and John Anderson, charging them with assault and battery. The parties are employed at the Steel Works in Allegheny, and while at work had a difficulty, on account of which the prosecutor alleges the deponents laid in wait for him, and as he passed an alley on his way home sprang out and knocked him down, beat and kicked him in a shameful manner. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Charles McGrann appeared before the same magistrate yesterday and made information against David Arbroke, tavern keeper, on Rebecca street, Allegheny, charging him with assault and battery. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

Anna Hisenground, yesterday made information before Alderman Mullen, of Allegheny, against Michael Hiram. Hisenground, charging him with assault and battery, alleging that he knocked her down and beat her shamefully. She also made information that he is a nuisance in the neighborhood, in which she alleges that he has created to take her life. He was arrested and held to bail for his appearance at court to answer both charges.

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

George Hartchmeyer, of Reserve township, yesterday made information against George Day & Co., charging them with larceny by bailee. The larceny had been employed by Charles Weirich, at the tanning business, some time since, and when he quit left about $15,00 worth of tools at the establishment. Subsequently Dav & Co. bought Weirich out and when the prosecutor claimed his tools refused to let him have them. A hearing was had in the matter, when he was discharged at the request of the prosecutor.

William Sumner and Anthony Gerschek are Germans, but recently from "Paderland," and upon arriving in the city took boarding together at a house in the Seventh ward, Allegheny. They had been there but a short time, however, until they had a quarrel, which was of such a violent nature that Sumner left the house, leaving his trunk behind, which it appears he was afraid to go after. He subsequently appeared before Alderman Mullen and made information against Gerschek, charging him with larceny by bailee. The defendant was arrested and upon hearing the case it appeared that the prosecutor had never made an effort to secure his trunk and that the defendant was afraid to take it to him. The case was dismissed at the costs of the prosecutor.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Conrad Able made information before Alderman Miller, yesterday, against Jas. Anderson and Edward Cooper, boys about sixteen years of age, charging them with malicious mischief. He alleges that they threw stones through the window of his dwelling house on East Common. The case was dismissed at the cost of the prosecutor.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Samuel Keifer, a workman at the Natrona Soda Works, made information before Alderman McMasters against a man whose name is unknown, charging him with assault and battery. He alleges that the defendant knocked him down with a hammer and kicked him down a flight of stairs. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Alderman Mullen yesterday fined Michael Breyant five dollars and costs for contempt of Court. The accused came into the Alderman's office and acted in a very disorderly manner. Peraps the fine was for disorderly conduct. No matter, however, as he paid the money, and expects, it to be hoped a "wiser if not a better man."

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.
Government Securities,
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons,
Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.
We are now prepared to convert the
SECOND AND THIRD SERIES 7-30's
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.
We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange
5-20 BONDS OF 1867,
interest IN GOLD at 6 per cent. from that date.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, November 21, 1867. }

Gold opened dull at 139¾, and gradually declined to 139¼, and closed weak and drooping. Troubles in Europe seem to be over for some time to come, and everything from that quarter wears a pacific aspect, and no cause exists whatsoever to advance the premium on gold. As for the situation here, a heavy decline is inevitable, now when the impeachment question is disposed of.

Government bonds are dull and lower, and transactions quiet; light the pinch in the money market is very severe, and causes people from buying for speculation and the usual operators in bonds wish to await the action of Congress; any attempt at contraction would bring down bonds from 2 to 3 per cent.

The stock market is higher but feverish; North Western, common, is selling at 67¼, and within a few points of the price of last year when the corner dissolved. Other shares are kept up by the clique, but the tone of the market is anything but firm. Express stocks keep up a decline in the old companies is inevitable, and similarly the new ones will follow to keep up expensive establishments. The moment the Merchants Union gets a better and more direct connection with the seaboard cities via Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania Railroad and an extension south, three fourths of that business will fall in their hands.

Mining shares are dull and reflect on the tightness of the money market. Local bank and other stocks and bonds are offered daily in larger quantities, but more so is the number of mortgages on smaller properties increasing, and twelve per cent. is generally conceded. Business is even more dull this week than it was last, with every indication that we have the rivers frozen before there is a rise.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 139½; 1881's, 113; 5-20s, 1862, 107⅜; 1865, 106¾; Consols, 107¾; 10-40s, 101½; 7-30s, ——.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	82½
Merchants Union Express	34
Western Union Telegraph	31½
Erie R. R.	70¾
Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	97¼
Northwestern Railway—common	67¼
Northwestern—preferred	84½
New York Central	113¾
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	29¾
Michigan Southern	79¾
Corydon	1
Quartz	1 15
Quicksilver	17

—The coming session of Congress will be in a financial point, the most important session ever held. Many very ugly questions, entailed upon us by the war, must be taken up and disposed of. We shall have a very long session. Many new schemes for robbing Uncle Sam are to be brought forward, and the public agents of the various hungry interests are already in Washington. Railroad grants, patent extensions, and war claims of all sorts are pressing for attention.

—Two hundred and fifty wells are now being sunk in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, about two-thirds of which are on territory which has already yielded oil. The stock of oil in the oil region on the first instant amounted to 665,000 barrels. This amount includes all that is in the iron tanks, wooden storage tanks, bulk boats, and in the hands of producers and speculators. Along Oil Creek and the Allegheny river there are 717,000 barrels of tankage. Of this amount there are 289,000 barrels which are empty. During the last eight months the tankage has been doubled, and there are not less than 100,000 barrels being erected.

—The New York *Tribune*, of Wednesday, says: The Treasury is understood to be a seller of gold and gold-bearing bonds, Ten Forties and Five Twenties, for delivery in interior cities throughout the country stimulates public curiosity as to the operations of Congress, the contents of the Secretary's annual report, and the President's Message. People have become reasonably sure that the policy of the banks to make efforts will be made to suspend the contraction of greenbacks until the Seven Thirties are funded and reconstructed into five twenties, advanced. A strong movement will also be made to enlarge the circulation of the National Banks, which cannot be done without suspending the decrease of the legal tenders, by which National bank notes are redeemed. The popular feeling, is, especially in the west, now against contraction, and the Secretary of the Treasury, after plainly telling Congress in his record, will not contract to a degree which will cause Congress to reduce the discretionary powers.

—Says the Chicago *Tribune*, of Wednesday: Some of the discount houses reported business very quiet, but elsewhere there was a fairly active business doing. The packers were checking quite freely, and the country banks were ordering currency to be used in the movement of the hog crop. Private advices received this afternoon from New York indicate a tightening of the money market in that city. Here the feeling was closer, and there was no disposition on the part of the banks to make any concessions in the rate of interest, in order to place their surplus funds. The rate rate is stated at 10 per cent. In the open market, outside paper was negotiated at 1¼@2 per cent. per month.

CENTRAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, November 21, 1867. }

SHIPMENTS OF LIVE-STOCK EAST.

The shipments of stock East during the past three weeks from the Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Philadelphia	491	4'65	3445
N. Y. via Allentown	1419	16,462	1980
Way Stations	491	1,212	1271
Totals	2,399	22,150	6,116
November 14	4,123	21,440	5,649
November 8	4,241	21,777	4,163

CATTLE.

The cattle market has been remarkably dull during the past week, for sales, in the aggregate, being very light, while prices are without quotable change. There was a fair supply of Cattle, but they were all of an inferior character, and as there is no demand of any consequence for this class of stock, there was but little done, and already intimated, the market was devoid of life and animation, and the few buyers that were in attendance, took hold very sparingly, there being nothing from which Philadelphia shippers could make selections, as there were but very few cattle here available for retailing in that market. As will be seen by reference to sales, 6 to 6¼c are the highest figures reported, but it should be borne in mind that prices for choice could not be bought at these quotations, and that is one why we have no better figures to record is owing to the fact that there were no sales of good cattle effected. This latter grade of stock would doubtless have brought 7 to 7¼, and even 7¾. Stock cattle continue dull, though good feeding cattle are in fair demand, and sell without much difficulty at 5 to 5½. The following is a full report of all the principal sales during the past week:

Glass, Lafferty & Co. 20 head common stags to McAfee at 3¾@4 bulls, to same buyer, at 3½ to same, at 3¾; 17 head nice feeding steers to Kay at 5½@5.50 per head; 21 to same, at $35 per head; 9 head common cows and steers to Hines at 3¾@4 head to Getz at 4.90; 16 head good stock steers to Rose at 6¼@6¾; 8 head common stock to Wolcott at 5¾@6; 12 head common cattle to L. Rothchilds at 6¼@6¾; 21 head fairish feeding steers to McArdle at 5¾@.

Hodges & Taylor 19 head common to Kleiser at 5.10 head mixed cattle to Lull at 5¾@6; 65 head common to fair, to Montgomery, at 5¾@5¾; 28 common stockers to Matter at 5.25; 17 cows to Udell at 4.66 per head.

Fairall sold 19 head smooth butchers cattle to Kleiser at 6¼c same to Rose at 6¼c; 20 head mediuh steers at 4¾—average 1200; Kliesen sold 26 head stock steers to Vanvoorhis at 5¾; 25 head common butchers cattle at 4 to 4¾.

Smith & Talmage sold 25 head stockers to Bernard Miller at 5.30; 22 head pretty good stockers to R. Black at 5¾; 5 head very common cows and heifers at 3¾; 24 head to Montgomery at 5—fairish butcher cattle; 7 good stockers to J. Evans at 6¼.

Everson to Case 19 head at 4.80; Fairall to Kliesen 20 head at 4.75; Ward & McDonald to Eglen & Co.—price not given; Carter to Myers 13 head at 6¼; Low to Udell 19 fairish cattle at 5¾. Low to Auli & Co. 17 fairish butchers cattle at 6.

Ward & McDonald to Neely 14 head at 6¼; McKee to McArdle 19 head at 4¾; Hedges & Taylor to Hellar 22 head at 5¾; McCormick & Adams to Hilligas 22 head at 5.50; Greenwald & Kahn to Rambo 19 medium fat cattle at 6.

M. Johnston to McArdle 21 head mixed Ohio cattle at 4¾ to 5¾; Magruder to Kraus 18 head 16 head fair mixed cattle at 6¼; J. Bood to P. Kliesen 17 head same grade at 6.30; Myers to McGruder 18 at 6, and 1 bull at 2.

HOGS.

There has been a fair business done in this grade of stock during the past week, the sales in the aggregate being quite heavy, but with a supply fully up to the demand, prices have undergone out little change. To-day, under the influence of unfavorable reports from New York, the market was a little weak and buyers were asking for concessions. We now quote at 6@6¼c for New York Hogs, and 6¾@7c for Philadelphia Hogs. It was reported today that nearly all of the regular shippers had held a meeting on Tuesday night, at which it was resolved that for twenty days they would buy no Hogs from commission men, and the reasons given therefor are quite numerous. One of the main arguments advanced by these shippers is that they can buy to a better advantage in first hands; that they can buy for less money and secured better weights. From this it would seem that the commission men endeavor to sell to the best advantage, for their principals, which is perfectly proper and legitimate, and unless there is something back of the matter of which we have not yet been informed, the movement is not likely to receive much sympathy from outsiders, and we doubt very much whether the ring will be able to hold out twenty days.

T. F. Orr bought 85 head from Graham at 6,39; 93 from L. Johnston at 7; 34 from Payne & Workman at 6.40; 122 from McConnell at 6.42; 28 from Crouse, Emerick & Co. at 6.35; 67 from Coulter at 6.40; 85 from Dripps & Stockton at 6¾; 33 from same at 6¾.

Glass, Lafferty & Co. sold 107 head to Doughetty at 6.45; 45 to Pierce at 6.45; 114 to same at 6,15; 12 to Geitz at 7; 49 to Douchetty at 6.40; 72 to same at 6.40; 14 to Warner at 6¾; 191 head to Conner & Co. at 6.15; 83 to Imhoff at 6.85; 117 to Pidcock at 6.30; 55 to same at 6¾; 67 to Messenger, Gillet & Co. at 6.35; 63 to Gilchreist & Co. at 6¾; 239 to Halligan at 6.55; 224 to same at 6¾; 132 to same at 6¾; 102 to Gilchreist & Co. at 6.30; 111 to Rose at 6.40, 92 to same at 6¾; 32 to Wilson & Co. at 6¾.

Hedges & Taylor sold 173 head to Messenger, Gillett & Co. at 6¼; 139 to Gilchreist & Co. at 6¾; 175 to Crouse, Emerick & Co. at 6.40; 13 common pigs to Tomer at 5.10; 114 hogs to Conner & Imhoff at 6.55; 85 head to J. N. Ross at 6.30.

Dripps & Stockton bought 95 head from Alldorf at 7; 93 from M. Johnston at 7; 61 from Henderson at 6.20; 184 from Blackwood at 6.40; 101 from M'Clain at 6.70; 100 from same seller at 6.80.

Pidcock & Co. bought 312 head from Maize & McKee at 6 @; 124 from Warner at 6.15; 67 from same at 6; 151 from Keis at 6.; 58 from Cook at 6.; 15 from Williams at 6.00.

Gilchreist & Co. bought 40 head from Dial at 6.75; 101 from McClain at 6¾; 48 from Hanlon at 7.30 from Cook at 6.80; 85 from C. Campbell at 7; 110 from Pidcock & Hedges at 6¾; 114 from Wishart at 7; 76 from Hedges & Taylor at 6¾; 90 from McClain at 7.10; 87 from Mears at 7.20; 63 from Glass & Lafferty at 6¾; 54 from Halligan at 6¾; 18 from Hedges & Co. at 7¼; 80 from Payne & Workman at 7; 92 from Beach at 7.20; 88 from Beal at 7.10; 102 from Glass, Lafferty & Co. at 6¾; 91 from Judy at 7.10; 90 from Kauffner at 6¾; 104 from Saylor at 7; 103 from Keys at 7; 94 from Hoag and at 6.77 from same at 6¾; 61 from Warner at 6.60; 93 from same at 7.

SHEEP.

The Sheep market was moderately active this week, and with an improved demand, there was a better feeling, and on the early part of the week, in consequence of very large receivals, a slight advance was established. Prime fat Sheep may be quoted at 4¾, and extra at 4¾@4¾c. Common to inferior sold from 3½c down to 2½.

Glass, Lafferty & Co. sold 87 head common coarse wooled Indiana Sheep to Lloyd at 3.60, averaging 87; 205 head coarse wooled Indiana Sheep to Pratt at 4¼@4¾, country dressed, at 2.75; 99 at 42.60 per head; 89 to same at 3½; 100 to Hesser at 4.30.

Lloyd bought 198 head good fat Sheep from Myers, averaging 90, at 4.60.

Hedges & Taylor sold 100 head common coarse wooled Sheep to Deitrich at $3.80; 107 very common, averaging 70, to Jacob Baile at $3.50; 100 head pretty fair, to North Alabama, at 4.30, to Pierce; 90 head, averaging 88, at Baile at 4¾.

Raule bought 96 head from Hedges & Taylor, averaging 98, at 4¾; 90 from Needy, fair Ohio Sheep, averaging 82, at 3¾; 182 from Stafford, averaging 103, at 4¾; 158 from Shover, averaging 88, at 4.; 88 from Lafferty, averaging 87, at 3¾; 99 from same at $2.50 per head.

Smith & Talmage, 218 head common, close wooled to H. Dettrich, at 3¾; 180 head same kind of sheep to same buyer at 3.80.

Pidcock bought 116 head from McIntyre, averaging 84, at 4.40; 191 from Smith & Co. common Sheep at $2.50 per head.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, November 21, 1867. }

We cannot report any perceptible improvement in the tone of the general markets. For some few articles there is a slightly improved demand, and, as a consequence, prices for these are firmer, but as a general thing, business is very dull, with but little prospect at present of any immediate improvement.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged at $2.50@2.55 for prime Red, and $2.60@2.65 for White. Barley is somewhat excited and tending upward; $1.40 is now offered for Spring, but holders are asking $1.45@1.50. Rye is in good demand, and prices firmer at $1.30 @1.35. Oats firm and rather scarce; sales at 65@66c, on track and 69@70c. in store. Corn is dull but unchanged; offers to buy prime old at $1.15, but no sellers below $1.18. New Corn is dull at 85@90c.

GROCERIES—The Grocery market presents no new characteristics worthy of special notice. The demand is only moderate, while prices, during the past week, have undergone no material change.

Coffee—Fair to good, 21@23c; prime, 24c; choice, 25½c.

SUGARS—Have advanced ¼c eastward, with good demand; higher prices are looked for, in consequence of the destruction of the cane crop of Porto Rico Island, Cuba, 12@13½c; Porto Rico, 13¼@14½c; Extra "C," 13½c; "A," 14c; "B," 14¼c; loaf and crushed, 17¾c.

MOLASSES—Prime Porto Rico, 75@85c; New Orleans—none in market.

RICE—Rangoon, 10c; Carolina, 11@11½c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, 90c@$1.85; Oolong, 85c@$1.35; Imperial, $1.20@$1.60; G. P., $1.40 @2.00.

FLOUR—The market is steady and a shade firmer, but prices are not quotably higher. We continue to quote at $10.25@10.75 for Spring Wheat; $12.00@12.50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@15 for family. Rye flour is quoted at $6.50@$6.75, and Buckwheat, $5.25@5.50 per cwt.

POTATOES—Dull and in good supply; we continue to quote at 90@95c on track, and $1 for small lots in store.

APPLES—The demand seems to be improving somewhat, but with a good supply and continued heavy arrivals, prices are unchanged, ranging from $2.50@3.50 per bbl, for fair to prime.

DRIED FRUIT—Steady, with regular sales in store at 8@9 for Apples and 14@14c for Peaches.

BUTTER—Prime Roll Butter is scarce and in demand, and may be quoted firm at 35@40c—the outside figure for choice.

BACON—F. Sellers & Co. have new plain Sugar Cured Hams just out of smoke, which rates tightening of the money market in that city. Here the feeling was closer, and there was no disposition on the part of the banks to make any concessions in the rate of interest, in order to place their surplus funds. The rate rate is stated at 10 per cent. In the open market, outside paper was negotiated at 1¼@2 per cent. per month.

Pittsburgh Rope Works.

FULTON, BOLLMAN & CO.,
Manufacture the best
CORDAGE,
OAKUM,
AND
TWINES,
Warehouse, 114 & 115 Water St.
Call or send for Circular.

RIVER NEWS.

Mr. John Wherry, formerly clerk of the Kate Robinson, and well known here, committed matrimony at St. Louis a few days ago.

The Gem was sold at auction at St. Louis, Saturday, and was bid in by Richard Lutich, on account of a portion of the owners, for $3,125.

The steamer Deer Lodge arrived at St. Louis from Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri, on Saturday evening, having made the round trip of 4000 miles during the low water season, in fifty-six days.

Capt. Wm. Rhoden, Secretary of the N. W. U. Packet Company, has been presented with a gold watch by the employees.

A boat arrived at St. Paul reports three feet of water at the mouth of the Minnesota river, where there has been much less before the scraper was used there. It has rendered the passage of boats with ordinary loads quite easy.

The Victory, which left St. Louis on 21 inst., with a tow for New Orleans, has been so unfortunate as to sink both the barges.

THE STEAMER YORKTOWN.—This steamer was recently seized by the United States authorities, on complaint of James Doyle, formerly known as Frank Montague, who avers that he shipped on board the Yorktown as second cook, on $60 a month, and "half the slops;" that he was there discharged, a thousand miles from home, in the midst of hostile Indians, whom he was compelled to work his way back, for which he claims $500 damages. Capt. George W. Kbert gave bonds to cover the amount, until the case can be heard, and the boat was released.—*Cin. Gazette.*

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Wednesday, says: Capt. John Rogers, of the steamer Scotland, gave us a call yesterday. The Captain, with his steamer, crane boat and flats has gone to Pittsburgh. He was compelled to quit work on account of the water being too cold. He informs us that they got as far as Ironton. The Captain don't look any the worse of the wear after his long summer siege. The river is too feet eleven inches and falling.

The Louisville paper of last Friday says: The steamer Linda Gill has been running for city yesterday afternoon, to be deposited in that port. She will be employed in the trade of James H. Turner and Benj. Thombured, two well known and respected St. Louis steamboatmen, who last summer lost a fine steamer by obstructions which prevailed during the summer. Our friend, Captain J. T. Burdeau perfected the arrangements for the transfer of vessels, which and honor to his many deeds of the good kind during the past season.

Louisville, Nov. 19.—The river has fallen three inches in the past 24 hours, leaving 2 feet 11 inches in the canal. The officers of the Norman report 3 feet 4 inches over Flint Island land bar, and 3 feet 9 inches on Flint Island bar. The weather is clear and cold. The weather is clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, ILL., November 19.—Port List—Gold Eagle, for Memphis; Ed Mumphis, for Louisville, Evansville packet, 4 p. m.; Cumberland, Memphis packet, 4 p. m.; Cumberland, Memphis packet, 4 p. m.; Cumberland, Memphis packet, 4 p. m.; Kentucky, St. Louis packet, 4 p. m.; Michigan, Evansville packet, 4 p. m. Clear, except for smoke. River 2 feet two inches in the canal.

ST. LOUIS, November 19.—The shipments to New Orleans are liberal and rates various, as they are declared open for the next thirty days The pilots of the Mepham report only 24 inches of water at Hat Island, and declining slowly.—The Amanda has been burned and he Amanda sunk—both in the Upper Missouri. The Glendale has arrived.

The St. Louis *Dispatch*, of Tuesday, says: The committee appointed at the meeting of the Board of Underwriters last Saturday, on the subject of towing barges on the lower river, will report a draft of a bill this afternoon. The main points embraced in their report we learn are that all barges will be required to be built according to a specified standard of strength and capacity, and that steamboats engaged in towing shall be required to possess power not less than a specified cylinder, capacity and stroke.

Their report also requires that shipments made on barges and steamers shall be covered by a specific bill of lading on each vessel.

Allusion is made to the combined steamers Robert E. Lee and Great Republic, as exchange says:

How such expensive experiments will pay has not yet, of course, been fully determined. If they do succeed the people of the Mississippi Valley will be undeserving of the presence among them of gentlemen who venture so much for the safety and luxury of the traveling public, as the owners of the Robert E. Lee and Great Republic have ventured.

New Orleans Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW ORLEANS, November 21.—Cotton is active and firm; sales 400 bales middling for the season—middling Orleans at 19½ receipts, 1,000 bales. Sugar inactive and nominal; sales 75 hhds at 12½c. Molasses quiet, common to choice 68@75c. Flour dull and dragging, with no quotations low lower grades. Corn declined 2@3c; sales yellow and white at $1.15@1.20. Oats very dull at 70@75c. Pork dull; sterling 31@35. New York sight Exchange ¼ premium.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.R. November 21—6 cars pig iron, Nimick & Co; 7 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 2 do do, Loomis & Shoenberger & Bair; 1 car iron rods, Loomis & Shoenberger & Bair; 1 car middlings, Cook & Sons; 1 car bulk flour, Culp & Shepard; 100 do do, Schmaker & Langdon; 2 cars bulk R. R. iron, Seaton & Co; 29 bales hops, Z Wainwright; 2 bales leather, Wilson & Co; 1 car bulk flour, Leonard, F Sellers & Co; 9 bbls flour, J Faas; 3 sheets copper; C G Hussey; 1 ck 1 bbl nuts, D Mellon; 2 fleeced hogs, J P Hanna & Co; 20 bbls hominy, 6 bbls eggs, H Rea Jr; 113 sacks peanuts, Graff & Reiter; 40 bbls tobacco, S F Taylor; 74 sewing machines, W Sumner & Co; 11 bbls syrup iron, Spang & Chalfant; 1 barrel whiskey, Jas A Fleming; 1 box glassware, Fry & Scott; 7 do brooms, H Gerwig & Co; 22 sacks corn husks, E Edmundson; 24 sacks oats, J Hudson & Bro; 1 bbl chimney tops, Hay, Bailey & Kelley; 12 sks oats, Newsomer, Goe & Co; 4 bbls flour, Wilson, Lupton & Co; 1 bbl whiskey, Richard, S S Floyd; 9 sks rags, McCollough, Smith & Co; 1 car hay, B Rafferty; 77 old car axels, Pine Furnace Co; 1 car bulk flour, Leonard, Graff & Co; 1 car do, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do do, Z Wainwright & Co; 1 car do, Culp & Shepard; 1 do do, Schmaker & Langdon; 1 car bulk flour, Leonard, Graff & Co; 1 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do do, Z Wainwright & Co; 1 car bulk flour, Culp & Shepard; 100